PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,789—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	FRIDAY, 5 P.M. 11th Sept.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	R. Crewes	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.M. INDIA	3910	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
† ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	"

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallnuching	2,705	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
BAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4239	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGOSUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 8th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
PASSAGES secured by P. & O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance "SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Italiway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR KURRACHI *VIA* CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on or about the 10th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gawdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 12th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th September.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.
THE S. S. "OSBORNE," Captain Rettie, 3,133 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 12th Sept.
For freight and passage apply to
TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
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FOR SALE.
AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

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PURE
AERATED WATERS.
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
THE Water from which these are prepared undergoes a SPECIAL CLEANSING PROCESS which effectually
REMOVES ALL IMPURITIES.
FREE DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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MARIE CORELLI'S GREAT SUCCESSES { THE MIGHTY ATOM, CAMEOS, SORROWS OF SATAN, BARABBAS, ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS, } Rs. 2 EACH.
Rs. 2 { THOMAS HARDY'S NEW NOVEL JUDE THE OBSCURE } Rs. 2.
There is an infinite beauty of style; there are passages of rare spiritual beauty, and of a sad and fine irony; there is colour, quaintness, charm. The hand is the hand of a master.—*Daily Chronicle.*

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING,
FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR.
BEST WHITE ENGLISH DRILL SUITS.
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BLACK ALPACA LOUNGE COATS & VESTS.
LIGHT WEIGHT TENNIS FLANNEL SUITS.
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THIN FANCY STRIPED SERGE SUITS.
FOR EVENING DRESS.
WHITE DRILL MESS JACKETS AND TROUSERS (ROLL OR STAND COLLAR).
SILK KUMMERBUNDS, BEST FOULDED, IN BLACK, NAVY AND SCARLET.
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WHITE PIQUE KUMMERBUND VESTS.
BLACK SILK OR BALBRIGGAN DRESS SOCKS.
NELIGEE SHIRTS.
SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS.
A very fine range of all the Newest Materials just received.
FOR SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.
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FINE GAUZE BALBRIGGAN VESTS.
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ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

HOLTA TEAS.
SILVER MEDAL, AMSTERDAM.

	Rs. a.
BROKEN LEAF per lb.	0 10
PLANTATION MIXTURE "	0 14
FAMILY MIXTURE "	1 2

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA.

	Rs. a.
HOLTA MIXTURE per lb.	1 6
ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8
FLOWERY PEKOE "	2 0

GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE, per lb. Rs. 2-8.
SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHORE.
BAHADUR CIGARS.
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NEW
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CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.
In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out
"CHEAP LINES,"
but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,
FULLY JEWELLED.
with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when
WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.
All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever
GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.
come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly
FOUR CENTURIES.
Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.
The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been
MADE IN ENGLAND,
are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the
ACME OF PERFECTION.
MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.
GOLD AND SILVER.
(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 550
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	" 600
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	" 325
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	" 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	" 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	" 250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.
DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.
LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
To be had of all dealers.
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.
ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.
CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.
The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
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MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
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GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA & SIMLA,
HAVING Closed their BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in Bombay, are prepared to receive and execute all orders as heretofore at their
HEAD OFFICES, CALCUTTA.
Catalogues and Monthly Trade Circulars will be posted to all who desire to have them, and all orders will receive prompt and careful attention. VISITORS TO CALCUTTA are cordially invited to inspect their large show rooms and Manufactory at 8, Old Court House Street, established in 1808.
HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.
UNEQUALLED FOR STYLE, WEAR, FIT.
QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, October 23rd, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, from January 1st to December 31st, 1897 :—

STORES.	Deposit to accompany Tender. Rs.
Coals	1,000
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand Shingle and Bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250
Cocoanut Oil 1st quality for Lighthouse use	250
Wrought Iron	500
Stationery	250
Sundries and Hardware, including paints, oils and cordage	1,000
Timber	500
Provisions	250

Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each article or item for which he Tenders, and any portion of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderers. Samples of oil for Lighthouse use must be sent in not later than the 6th October, 1896. Each sample should be delivered in one 5-gallon Can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent, should appear on the Can.

J. TYERS,
Acting Engineer's Storekeeper.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 9th day of September, 1896, a DIVIDEND of Rupees Forty-eight per Share, being 12 per cent. on paid-up capital, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Medows Street, on and after 11th day of September, 1896, to the Registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 9th day of September, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 9th September, 1896.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz. Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND ***"	" "	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	" "	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	" "	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	" "	26
IRISH WHISKY	" "	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S **** a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per 2 oz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S **** (10 years' old)	" "	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Pog" Brandy	" "	23

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, heaviness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.

Price :—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

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"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.

SOLE AGENTS :

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, on account of "GANESH CHATURTHI" Hindu Holiday).

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

PUBLIC LECTURES, College Hall, Chowpatty, at 5-45 P.M

SATURDAY, the 12th September :—The Honourable Mr. Justice RANADE, M.A., LL.B., "A Review of Fraser's Gifford Lectures on the Philosophy of Theism." President Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., LL.D.

MONDAY, 14th September :—N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, B.A., LL.B., "Individualism and Liberty in Matters of Social Progress." President, Sir CHARLES FARRAN.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-Interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum is declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1896, and is payable on and after the 10th day of September, 1896, at the Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th August, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th August to 10th September, 1896, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 27th August, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firms of Mr. HAYIM SALIM, in BOMBAY, and Mr. SALIM HABIB, in PARIS, who have been carrying on Business as Jewellers in Partnership, will from THIS DAY, carry the same in Bombay and Paris, as heretofore under the name and style of Messrs. SALIM and HABIB.

HAYIM SALIM.

1st August, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbaug, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5'-6" Gauge).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November, 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Rutlam. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received up to 5 p.m., on 15th September, 1896, for the construction of a High School and subsidiary buildings at Sholapur, and they will be opened in the Executive Engineer's office at Sholapur at noon on the 16th September, 1896.

2. Schedules of quantities, plans, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen at Sholapur at the Executive Engineer's office, during office hours on all working days.

3. Schedules of quantities can be obtained free of charge on application at the Executive Engineer's Office. They will also be sent by post, if required.

4. Each Tender must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest-money, which will be returned in the case of rejected tenders. The person whose tender will be accepted shall have to pay Rs. 2,000 as security deposit.

5. The acceptance of tenders will rest with the Government of Bombay.

Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

K. R. GODBOLE, M.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.

Sholapur, 11th August, 1896.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.	Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes.
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.	General Sir Allen Johnson.
Mr. George Allen.	Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.	Mr. A. Lawrence.
Sir Steuart Bayley.	General Sir R. Low.
Mr. William Blackwood.	Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Edward Braddon.	General Sir O. Newmarch.
Rev. A. G. Butler	Sir Andrew Scoble.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke	Field Marshal
General Sir E. Collen.	Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Sir Auckland Colvin.	Field Marshal
Sir Juland Danvers.	Sir Donald Stewart.
General C. H. Dickens.	General R. Strachey.
Sir Mortimer Durand.	General Sir A. Taylor.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Captain Hext, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA :

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E.
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay: Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 18th July, 1896.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

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GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military, Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

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FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicina, purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS

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Fresh Consignments from the above Firm

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

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Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein.
Germany.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind o Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

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Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
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Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED

ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil, postage extra.

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LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES :—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,08,292 9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	4,86,338 11 2
Sundries	"	1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,886 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

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With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

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THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 47m. Sun sets, 6h., 6m. High water, 0-42a., 0-33e. Low water, 6-9m., 6-53a.
Banks closed: Ganesh Chaturthi holiday.

CRICKET.

Army and Navy C. S. vs. Royal Artillery.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Poona Hindus.
Ordnance vs. Marine Battalion.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Macrae entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Peninsular entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Bisagno left it on Tuesday.

RUMOURED VISIT OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA TO RANGOON.—A correspondent of the Surat paper states that H. H. the Gaekwar intends to go to Rangoon next week.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be practice game, at 5-30, this evening.—There will be a match between the Gymkhana and Rangers, on Saturday afternoon, at 5-15, on the Cooperage.

CONCERT.—Mr. T. V. Twinning has decided to give his concert at the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, the 16th instant, at 9-30, when Mr. S. H. Morse will make his re-appearance before the Bombay public. Full particulars will be given in a few days.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's munshi will deliver in Persian the second part of his lecture on "The Life and Writings of the Post Kaani."

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject: "Mannashni, or Purity of Thought, as taught in the Zoroastrian Religion, in the light of Theosophy."

LAUDABLE STEP OF THE JAINS AT SURAT.—Mr. Maganchand Karamchand has been the first Jain at Surat to open a Free Reading Room at Gopipura, Surat, and members of his community have recently opened a "Dining Place" for the Jains free of charge. Rich persons, however, may throw money if they like into the box kept there. This place, it is hoped, will be very useful to Jain students.

FALL INTO A WELL.—Ruttonji Jeevanji, a Parsee lad, aged seventeen years, residing on the third floor of a house, at Girgaum Road, while leaning over the parapet wall, which overlooks the well in the house, accidentally lost his balance, and fell into the well, a distance of about forty feet, sustaining a fracture of the right leg and a wound to the head. He was taken out of the well, and conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

THE JAIN COMMUNITY.—The firm of Anandjee ullianjee, the representatives of the Jain community in India, have appointed Mr. K. M. Shroff, J. P., their agent in Bombay, to watch the interests of the Jains in respect of their disputes with the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Mr. Shroff visited Ahmedabad last week, to have a conference with the leading Jains there, and he also visited the Shetrunja Hill in Kathiwar, to study the various matters in dispute. A memorial on the subject will shortly be forwarded to the Government of Bombay.

THE PARSEE NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—In view of the approaching Parsee New Year, Mr. Sheriar Aspeniar Irani, a general merchant and dealer in musical instruments at Kalbadevie Road, has issued a large and choice varieties of New Year's cards with appropriate Gujarati verses written on them. The cards are most elegant and chaste in design. There are so many varieties that one is puzzled as to which to select. Mr. Sheriar is the enterprising trader who first made this innovation by ordering out cards in 1891, and his ingenious idea enables him to enjoy superiority over other traders in this respect.

"MAMMA" AT THE TIVOLI.—On Tuesday night "Mamma" was repeated at the Tivoli Theatre as a complimentary benefit to Madame Barton-Booth, who was assisted by the same cast that supported her previously. Miss De Bellin looked charming, and Mr. Mateson was decidedly better and more natural than in the initial performance. Mr. Jameson was quite at home with his difficult role. Mr. Sherman failed to make his small part either intelligible or interesting. Madame Barton-Booth created much mirth and amusement by her able impersonation of the title role, and was called before the curtain and heartily applauded at the close of the second act. There was a fairly good house, but it would probably have been larger had care been taken to avoid clashing with another entertainment elsewhere.

SHIP CONTRACTORS AT VARIANCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Esseji Tajbhoy, a Borah ship contractor, had taken out a summons against Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji Dubash alias Kalpati, charging him with causing mischief. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for complainant, while accused was defended by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Neemuchwalla, solicitor. The facts of the case have already been reported. After recording some further evidence, his Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was no evidence to show that mischief was caused by the accused, and if the complainant had suffered any damage he should go to the Small Causes Court. The accused was accordingly discharged.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A KEPT MISTRESS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Mowlabux Bahadur, a Mahomedan, native of Allahgheyr, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to his kept-mistress, Cureema, by cutting her nose with a knife. It appears that the accused and the complainant had been living together for the last six weeks on the fourth floor of a house at Pakmodia Street. About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, they had a quarrel, when the accused suddenly fell upon the woman and cut her nose off. The complainant raised an alarm, when accused ran downstairs and gave himself up to the police. The woman was conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment. The case has been remanded pending the recovery of the complainant.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.—Ramratlan Mathadeen, residing at Gilder Street, and employed in the Government Telegraph Department as a line man, reported to the police, on Tuesday afternoon, the theft of twenty-one gold beads, valued at Rs. 80, and one currency note for Rs. 10, from a locked box, some time during the previous evening. It appears that for the last few days, complainant had been unwell, and on the previous evening, about 6 o'clock, a friend, named Mahadoo, a Purdasee, called to see him. After some conversation with him, the complainant went into the inner room, and on his return, Mahadoo, who was still sitting in the room, abruptly left. The complainant did not suspect anything at the time, but about 7 o'clock, on the following morning, he found the padlock of his box missing, and the above property stolen therefrom. The friend Mahadoo has absconded, and is being sought for by the police.

FATAL RESULT OF KEEPING BAD COMPANY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Kadbar Gully, Thakordwar Road, touching the death of Wamrao Govindrao, aged twenty-five, formerly a Marathi writer, but for some time had been out of employ. The deceased kept bad company, and remained out till late hours every day. He was frequently scolded by his father, but he would not listen to him, and refused to do any work. On Monday, Waman came home very late, and his father again rebuked him. On Tuesday, he was found vomiting, and on being interrogated by his father as to whether he had taken anything, he deceased replied that he had swallowed some arsenic with a view to destroy himself. A Native doctor was sent for, but before his arrival, deceased died. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

AN HABITUAL OFFENDER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Rama Gunpat, an old offender, with stealing a silver anklet, of the value of Rs. 3, from the person of a Mahomedan female child, aged fifteen months, the daughter of one Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Osman. On Tuesday morning the complainant was standing in the Null Bazar market, with the child in his arms, and was buying some fish, when the accused came from behind and removed the silver anklet from the child's right leg. The child commenced crying, when the father turned round, and finding the anklet missing raised an alarm. The accused, who was then standing close by, dropped the anklet, and was about to make himself off, when a detective in plain clothes, who was watching the affair all the time, stepped forward and arrested him. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted five previous convictions, the last of which was for one year. His Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EX-DEWAN OF BARODA ROBBED.—Dewan Bahadur Luximon Juggonath, ex-Dewan of Baroda, residing in his bungalow, at Dharavie Road, Sion, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, that about half-past 8 o'clock, on the previous night, he was seated on a couch in the sitting-room, when he heard a noise in his bed-room. On entering the bed-room, he saw a man standing at the head of the bed, with a black tin-box in his hand, which contained all the Bahadur's private documents. On seeing him, the thief dropped the box, and jumping out through the bed-room window, bolted away. On an examination of the room, the Bahadur discovered that the thief had succeeded in carrying away with him a gold half-hunter watch, with figured round glass dial by Vogles and Co., Bombay, and a gold chain, Madras pattern, with a gold pencil and a pendant compass, of the collective value of Rs. 500, which had been placed on a cupboard in the room. It is surmised that the thief had entered the room through the window which had been left open. The Bahadur is not in a position to recognise the man, as he had no opportunity to see his face. Police inquiries are in progress.

DEATH OF AN EDUCATED GUZARATI HINDU LADY AT SURAT.—Many friends of the late Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuramdass, Public Prosecutor, Appellate Side, High Court, Bombay, will be sorry to hear the sad news of the death of his only daughter, Sanbhagyavati Bai Harkorbai, wife of Mr. Manekial Pranshankar, which melancholy event took place last week, at her father's residence, after a protracted illness of a few months, at the age of thirty-two years. The late Mr. Dhirajlal, like his professional brother and successor in office, the late Mr. Shantaram Narayen, died leaving only two daughters and without male issue, and both of these pleaders took special interest in the education of their daughters. The other daughter of Mr. Dhirajlal, who was married to Mr. Sakarlal Durgaram Desai, B.A., Assistant Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, took great interest in the local educational and social movements for native ladies, and her death, which occurred a few years ago, caused a wid-spread regret to her Bombay sisters. The death of Bai Harkorbai has caused equal gloom amongst the educated ladies of Surat. She was a visitor of Sheth Roychand Dipchand Girls' Schools, and took great part in female gatherings. She belonged to the Brahma Kshatri caste, was of a social and charitable disposition, and it will be long before her place is filled up.

DEATH OF MR. RAGHUNATH KRISHNAJI.—A correspondent writes to us:—By the death of Raghunath Krishnaji, which sad event occurred on Monday, the 24th ultimo, the Hindu community, and more particularly the Kitye Bhandari caste, has lost a zealous and useful member of society. The deceased had at the time of his death reached the ripe old age of seventy-five. According to the "Sind Gazette," it was in the main owing to his enterprise and untiring exertions that a newspaper was for the first time started in Karachi, about forty-five years ago. Having spent the early part, and, we should say, the best part, of his life in Karachi, in establishing printing presses, known as the Scindian, Sind News, &c., he worked them so ably, that he gained popularity and became possessed of good fortune by means of them. On this account, he was not the less useful to his place of birth—Bombay, for when he returned from Karachi, about eighteen years ago, he did not think it proper to lead an idle and inactive life. He promptly established here a type foundry of his own, and also conducted and edited two papers in Marathi, called "Satya Mitra" and "Aranya Pandit." In this also he was successful, and he worked the foundry with his usual activity and zeal until seized with the fatal paralytic stroke, which closed a long and useful career. The life of the deceased is an instance of how a man can make his way by means of industry, perseverance, and a little enterprise.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company, was held yesterday, at the registered office, Bank Street. In the absence of Mr. Shamrao Vithal, the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Isaac Alcock, presided. The following resolutions were duly proposed and carried:—1. That the capital of the company be increased to the extent of six lakhs of rupees by the issue of 2,400 new shares, of rupees 250 each, payable in calls of Rs. 25 on application, Rs. 25 on allotment, and further two calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than four months, and the balance as may be required, but not till twelve months from date of allotment. 2. That the capital so raised carry interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. payable out of the reserve dividend fund account on the amount of calls paid up from time to time, and until such time as the new mill starts fully working in conjunction with the present mill, and that thereafter, no distinction should be made between the two issues of shares. 3. That for the first three months the new shares should be available to shareholders in the old concern only, and that, after the expiry of the said three months, the balance, if any, of shares remaining unallotted, should be offered to the public. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 28, Medows-Street, Mr. G. Breul in the chair. The following is a copy of the report, which was approved and adopted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ending 30th June 1896. Under the joint working agreement of the cotton presses at Khangaum, 66,203 bales have been pressed during the year as against 59,800 bales last year, and the share of your company has resulted in the net profit of Rs. 14,544-15-2, or a fraction over 15 per cent. in the share capital. Your directors propose to pay out of this profit a dividend of 12 per cent. free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 11,520, to grant a bonus of Rs. 500 to the press company's clerks, to be distributed at the discretion of the agents, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 2,524-15-2 to new account. Having regard to the ample provision already made under reserve and renewal account, which shows a credit balance of Rs. 15,287-13-8, your directors did not deem it necessary to increase this amount any further, the more so, as all renewals, additions and improvements during the year have been paid for out of revenue. The machinery, presses and buildings are all in first-class order. The press buildings (presses and engines not included) is insured against fire for Rs. 10,000. The joint working agreement is in force for two more years. Two of the directors, Mr. J. Tintner and Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs, have been granted leave of absence for six and four months respectively, while Mr. D. H. Glade has joined the board as an additional director, and which appointment you are asked to confirm. The following directors, Mr. A Breul and Mr. Geo. K. Heinrichs, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The usual resolutions embodied in the report were carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BULSAR NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

A BULSAR correspondent writes:—The Bulsar Native General Library having been suddenly removed to the Municipal Hall by its secretary without consulting either the managing committee or the members of the library, and the papers having being discontinued, six of the members called a meeting of the members of the library in the Bulsar High School, on Sunday, the 6th instant, in which sixteen members were present, Mr. Dinshaw Merwanjee Postwalla having been unanimously elected president. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—(1) That it is with great sorrow that this meeting records its regret at the unconstitutional step taken by the secretary in removing the library and its furniture to the Municipal Hall, disregarding the requisition sent to him by some of the members, consequent upon his disregarding previous oral requisitions to call a meeting of the members, in order to remedy the mismanagement prevailing in the affairs of the library. (2) That this meeting appoints Mr. Dinshaw Bezonjee to be the secretary and treasurer of this library, vice Mr. Jeevanjee Gulabbhai. (3) That this meeting appoints Messrs. Dinshaw Bezonjee, Gulabdas Dwarkadas, Jehangirji Kollabhai, and Bhanabhai Khushalbhai to be the members of the managing committee. (4) That this meeting being of opinion that it being inconvenient and therefore undesirable to allow the library to remain in the Municipal Hall, it empowers the managing committee to take all constitutional means to get it removed to some convenient quarters in the town. (5) That the managing committee be requested to address a memorial with a copy of the resolutions passed to-day by this meeting to the Director of Public Instruction, requesting him to hand over the Native General Library to the secretary and managing committee appointed by this meeting, or should he think it so desirable to direct that the funds of the old library should be used in establishing a new library in some convenient quarters of the town within easy reach of the people, the meeting being of opinion that such a library is absolutely necessary. (6) That a vote of thanks be conveyed to Mr. Gopaljee Khandubhai Desai, the proprietor of the Bulsar High School, for allowing the use of the school-building for the purposes of this meeting.

The business of the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the president.

A movement to establish a new library in a convenient place in the town is vigorously going on, and is heartily supported by the public.

IT is to be hoped that rain may fall in the Punjab during the current month, as otherwise the crops now in the ground will probably wither in several districts. The prospect is by no means bright at the present moment.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI JUSUB, ALIAS JANNI SETH.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Nandram Megraj, and other creditors, applied that the examination of the insolvent and other witnesses, fixed for the 23rd inst., should be allowed to be conducted by Mr. Manker's client or other persons, as the original opposing creditor did not now wish to proceed with the matter.

His Lordship: You appeared for that opposing creditor at the last hearing?

Mr. Manker: Yes, my Lord; but there are other creditors.

His Lordship granted the application, remarking that the other creditors could take up the examination.

RE KHIMJEE VARDMAN.

Mr. Russell, for the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the matter on the ground that the insolvent had been taken suddenly ill in the court-building, and was hardly able to articulate. Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, had no objection to an adjournment; and the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE BULAKIDAS GURU GANGADAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a week's interim order, to which Mr. Russell, who appeared for a creditor, did not object. His Lordship granted the application.

RE JAMES WARTH.

Mr. Aun Ali, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, on behalf of Ruttonchund Sakharam, an opposing creditor, moved for an adjournment of the second hearing of the matter for two months.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, consented to the adjournment, which was granted by his Lordship as applied for.

RE NURSEY TRECUM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had raised a malicious defence in a suit brought against him in the High Court, and had not disclosed the fact that he possessed certain property outside Bombay.

Mr. Manker said, as to the malicious defence, that the suit was dismissed.

Mr. Raikes said the suit was dismissed by the lower court, but the plaintiff appealed and was successful. It was a suit for a specific performance of an agreement to work as a tailor in the employ of Kallianjee, who is a Indies' tailor.

His Lordship: The first court held he was right?

Mr. Raikes said the lower court held he was not bound by the agreement, but the Appeal Court held that he was.

Mr. Manker said no affidavit had been filed in support of these allegations.

His Lordship: The insolvent says he has no property; and you, Mr. Raikes, say he has?

Mr. Raikes said, as he had no affidavit, the insolvent might be granted an interim order for a week, and meantime the opposing creditor would file an affidavit.

His Lordship: That seems a peculiar way to oppose the application.

Mr. Raikes said his client received notice only on Saturday, and the solicitor has had no time to prepare an affidavit.

His Lordship: I do not see on those materials that I can make an order for an adjournment, as you have produced no affidavit. You say in a general kind of way you have instructions, but that does not appear to be a matter I can take notice of. I do not think I can grant the adjournment.

Mr. Raikes said he was told the insolvent had not deposited any books, and that was a ground for an adjournment.

His Lordship: Insolvent says he has no assets and no books.

Mr. Raikes said a week's adjournment could do the insolvent no harm.

His Lordship: You can bring the matter forward when he applies for his discharge.

Mr. Raikes said the case was reported in the High Court reports, and an affidavit was not required.

His Lordship: Can you show me any judgment of the court in the case you have referred to?

Mr. Raikes pointed out the judgment and examined the insolvent, who denied possessing any property outside of Bombay.

At the close of the examination, his Lordship said, sufficient cause had been made out for a fortnight's adjournment, which was granted together with an interim order for that period.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

IMPERATRIX VS. GANPATI BIN NAMA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 8th ult., convicted the accused of murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt; sentencing him to death for the former offence, and to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the latter. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder by causing the death of one Kondia bin Krishna at Ganegaon on the 22nd June last, and with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Govinda bin Mahadu at the same place on the same day. It appeared that, on the 17th June last, Kondia, the deceased, left the village of Takli, in company with a boy named Govind bin Mahadu, for the purpose of taking a cart-load of limes for sale at Poona. On the morning of Tuesday, the 22nd June, the corpse of Kondia was found in a field, and the boy was found in an insensible condition with wounds on his head, and his clothes stained with blood. There were several wounds on the head of Kondia, and his clothes were saturated with blood. The corpse was sent to the hospital at Talegaon, and the boy was sent there at the same time. Fractures of the skull was found to be the cause of death, and the wounds were believed to be caused by some heavy hard substance similar to the stones produced in court. The boy was treated at the hospital from 24th June to 18th July. The evidence against the accused consisted of the statement of the boy Govind and three confessions made by the accused on three different occasions. There was also the evidence of police officers, who made an investigation into the case, and of various witnesses who spoke to the fact of meeting the deceased at Poona and purchasing his cart-load of limes, to finding his corpse at Ganegaon, and finding the boy Govind in an unconscious condition close by, and to the fact that the boy's father complained of having been threatened by the accused. The important evidence in the case was that of the boy Govind, who stated that he and the deceased disposed of the cart-load of limes for Rs. 25-10-0; that he wanted to stop in Poona and see the "taboots," but owing to one of the bullocks having broken his leg, they had to carry the bullock in the cart, and so started home at once. He said the accused met them at Koregaon and stated he had been sent by the boy's father as they were so late in returning; that they travelled to Ganegaon where they rested for the night; that they left the cart and bullocks on the road and slept at a distance under a tree in order to avoid thieves. The boy further said he was aroused by hearing Kondia cry out, that he saw the accused pounding his head with a stone, and that when he remonstrated, the accused attacked him and gave him one or two blows, which disabled him and rendered him unconscious. The accused's confessions were made on three distinct occasions at intervals of more than a week, and in each of them he distinctly admitted that he committed the murder, and that he inflicted the injuries on the boy Govind. He had escaped from the custody of the police and was arrested again at Parner in the Ahmednagar District, having in his turban the Rs. 25 taken from the deceased. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: There is no doubt that the accused killed Kondia and so committed murder. It is clear that robbery was not the primary object of the accused. There may have been a dispute and a quarrel in which stones were thrown, as the accused himself said there was. He has said also that he did not intend to kill Kondia; certainly the fact that he had not provided himself with any weapon at all, tended to negative the idea of a premeditated murder. However, in the Sessions Court he withdrew all his previous statements and denied their truth. Considering the evidence and our complete ignorance as to what took place on the night in question beyond what the accused has stated in his retracted confessions, we sentence the accused to transportation for life. The appeals are rejected.

THE frequency of kidnapping cases in Rangoon is attracting much attention. Many so-called kidnapping cases are, says a correspondent, undoubtedly elopements, but what is known as the Lammadow Kidnapping Case seems to have been a most daring crime. Ba See was on the 2nd instant convicted and sentenced to four years for forcibly carrying away a Burmese girl, daughter of a well-known Burmese gentleman. The defence was that the girl was a consenting party. An appeal has been lodged in the Recorder's Court.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of mos "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots: 95, Harrington Road-London England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st September:—

Read letter from Messrs. Ralph Douse & Sons, dated 7th August 1896, stating that two boilers, 30' by 8' each, and 5 cases mountings were landed ex S. S. Tokio at the Docks on 15th June last; that the boilers being for a Spinning and Weaving Mill in the Southern Mahratta District they 'asked' the Docks Superintendent and the Goods Traffic Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway to arrange for the necessary number of trucks to be sent to the Docks to convey them to the Gadag station on the S. M. Railway; that the Goods Inspector would not take the boilers unless he heard from the S. M. Railway, as the over all diameter of the boilers exceeded the standard dimensions of that Railway; that after four weeks had elapsed they were informed that the boilers could not be conveyed on the S. M. Railway; that, owing to the delay thus caused, the boilers were not removed from the Docks till the end of the last month, in consequence of which they have incurred Dock charges amounting to Rs. 1,279-2-9, and requesting that, under the exceptional circumstances of the case, the Trustees will kindly make some allowance from the charges. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 5919, dated 17th August 1896, recommending that only the following charges be levied:—Wharfage Rs. 366-10-3, half extra fee Rs. 177-11-6, half warehouse rent Rs. 209-15-0, removing and storing five packages Rs. 5-3-6; Rs. 758-3-3.

Resolution.—In the special circumstances of this case, the Trustees approve of the total charges being reduced to Rs. 753-8-3 as recommended.

Submitted memorandum by the Chairman, dated 26th August 1896, proposing, with reference to the general view of the Trustees at their meeting of 25th August 1896, the adoption of the following forms of notification calling for tenders for the new loan of Rs 10½ lakhs:—

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

With the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39–42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Ten and one quarter Lakhs Rupees (Rs. 10,25,000) for the purpose of various works of improvement to the properties of the Trust. The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent, under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest, and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued. These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 3½ per cent. per anum, payable half-yearly. 2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application. And the balance on or before Saturday, 17th October 1896, from which date interest will accrue. The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p. m. (gunfire), on Tuesday, 22nd September 1896, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust. Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue 'prior' to the charge of interest on any portion of Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

Resolution.—Tenders should now be publicly invited in the form approved by the Finance Committee, for the loan of 10½ lakhs sanctioned in Government of India's letter No. 3492 A, dated 13th August 1896 communicated in Government Resolution No. 170 (Marine Department), dated 20th August 1896, Tuesday, the 22nd September 1896, should be fixed as the latest date for the receipts of tenders, and the amount allotted should be payable on or before Saturday, 17th October 1896, from which date interest will accrue.

THE ASIATIC S. N. CO.

Submitted letters from Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., dated 27th May and 18th July 1896, respectively, requesting that accommodation be provided at the Trustees' Wet Docks for the steamers of the Asiatic S. N. Company, engaged in Coast Trade between Calcutta and Bombay; stating that they have already arranged to send the Company's steamers into the Trustees' Docks and setting forth their requirements in connection with the docking of their steamers as under:—I. The reduction of warfage fees where they are high. II. The assignment of a special berth and shed for the exclusive use of the steamers of the Company. III. The right to storegoods for shipment, delivery and transhipment for any length of time beyond the free days without payment of extra fees. IV. Permission to discharge part cargo of coal overside in docks. V. The control of the shed assigned to the Company and permission to supply their own lamalagee as Messrs. Shepherd & Co. are allowed to do for their coasting steamers. Submitted memorandum by the Secretary, dated 6th August 1896, reviewing what was done in the past to secure this trade for the docks; recommending reductions in rates on certain of the more important articles of the trade in question and reporting on the other requirements of the Company. Submitted report from the Docks Superintendent, No. 5839, dated 15th August 1896. Submitted proceedings of the Docks Committee. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The Trustees are most desirous of affording every facility at the Wet Docks to meet the special requirements of the Coast Trade and are accordingly pleased to approve of the following arrangements recommended by the Docks Committee as an experimental measure, and which are to continue up to 30th June 1897, when the effect of the change should be fully re-considered. The following reduction should, subject to the approval of Government, be made in the table of wharfage fees chargeable at the Wet Docks:—

Coir	from Rs. 190 to	120 per ton
Do rope	do 140 to	120 do
Turmeric	do 180 to	120 do
Copra	do 120 to	100 do
Hessians	do 080 to	050 per bale
Gunnies	do 060 to	050 do
Twine	do 200 to	180 per ton
Oils, vegetable in cask	do 160 to	180 do
Ginger	do 140 to	120 do
Pepper	do 280 to	200 do

and Government should be asked to sanction the refund of the difference on consignments of these articles landed at the Dock since 19th June 1896. The steamers of the Asiatic S. N. Company should be berthed, as far as possible, either at Nos. 9 or 10 berth in the Victoria Dock as may be found most convenient, and the Dock Superintendent should make suitable arrangements for the receipt and storage of cargo waiting shipment by those steamers for the delivery of their import cargo and for the custody of transhipment. Transhipments will be dealt with under No. 23 of the rules appended to the Dock scale of rates, and the matter of extra fees on transhipment should be settled by the Docks Superintendent in accordance with the procedure at present followed in the case of other Liners having preferential berths. The existing rules and practice at the Docks already permit of part cargoes of coal being discharged overside into boats, subject to the provision of rule 24, so that no action is required as regards this request. The Trustees having recently resolved that there should be only one Agency for the supply of hamallage at the Docks and having withdrawn concession made to certain lines to supply their own, would prefer that the Dock Contractors were employed, but they will be prepared to consider any proposal Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. may wish to make for the adaptation of the Dock system to their requirements.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 182, dated 28th August, 1896, requesting the Trustees to depute a representative to confer with the Port Officer on the question of raising the fees for the examination of marine Engineers and of Masters and Mates and all the subsidiary questions on the subject.

Resolution.—In terms of Government Resolution No. 182, (Marine Department), dated 28th August 1896, para. 3, the Trustees are pleased to nominate R. G. Currie, Esq., who has kindly consented to act, as their representative for the purposes referred to.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 29th August 1896, reporting that the coasting steamers with special pilots in command using the Dock walls, have asked that the North Channel Beacon should be lighted at night to guide them into the Channel, as they now go to the walls at any time of the night; stating that it has been customary to light the red and green lights only during tide time; proposing that the coloured lights be discontinued and a good white light consuming cera wax, be exhibited from the Beacon; and submitting an estimate by the Engineer for providing a sheltered cabin on the Beacon for the lantern and a suitable lamp at Rs. 250.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR 1896-97 AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1895-96.

	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
For August—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1st to 20th Aug., 1896	1,11,140	1,64,582	8,120	526	2,84,368
From 1st to 20th Aug., 1895	1,10,336	1,36,071	9,601	537	2,56,565
	Cr.	Cr.	Dr.	Dr.	Cr.
	804	28,511	1,481	31	27,803
Deficit in previous months	Cr. 10,394	Dr. 25,182	Cr. 863	Dr. 6,464	Dr. 20,069
Total deficit to 20th August 1896	Cr. 11,198	Cr. 3,349	Dr. 318	Dr. 6,495	Cr. 7,224

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23th August	Total from 1st April to 23th August	For week ending 23th August 1895.	Total from 1st April to 23th Aug. 1895.
vessels piloted into harbour	1896. 16	1895. 410	15	423
,, ,, out of harbour	17	419	13	413
,, transported	15	289	17	273
,, attended to	3	44	1	31
,, warped	2	18	3	49

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplde. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	86	92	85	38	91	91	86	8
Wednesday, Sept. 9	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	86	92	85	38	91	91	86	8
Total fall to Sept. 9, 1895	70	17	59	41	59	69	60	13
Total fall to Sept. 9, 1894	82	44	64	6	64	89	55	16

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	276	29
September 7	0	0
Total	276	29

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 4th Sept. 1896:—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Jubbulpore	53	4	Nasik	25	96
Raver	20	36	Deolali	27	49
Nimbora	15	48	Ghoti	119	91
Bhadli	19	53	Nargaon	24	24
Jalgaon	27	11	Warangaon	20	56
Sirsoli	24	17	Hotgi	11	78
Mhasawal	25	90	Mohol	8	84
Mahejí	28	45	Madha	8	82
Pachora	30	09	Barsi Road	11	89
Kalgaon	30	49	Kurn	7	71
Nandgaon	34	30	Jeur	7	23
Chalisgaon	39	15	Pomalwari	6	81
Nandgaon	26	52	Diksal	9	81
Manmar	18	5	Lonauli	241	69
Lasalgaon	17	94	Dhond	13	2
Khervadi	23	26	Talegaon	52	51

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall, Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·640	W	3	102·1	57·1	58	7·30

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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WANTED, for the Naini Tal Lake, several PAIRS of SWANS, both white and black. Application stating ages of the birds, and price, with full particulars, to be addressed to the Municipal Secretary, Naini Tal.

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WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as a Farrier-Sergeant, Nursing Sick Horses, Breaking into Harness and Saddle, with Rajas, Noblemen, or first-class Stable-owners. Holds the following first-class testimonials from Charles Steel, Esq., A. V. School, Poona; Mr. Mahadevrav Bajee, Major Commanding to H. H. Holkar's Horse Battery; H. G. Gell, Esq., Dy. Commr. of Bombay Police; E. W. Larnder, Esq., Assist. Principal, B. V. College; F. C. Rimmington, Esq., Mg. Director, Bombay Tramway Co., Ld. Apply to FARRIER, care of this paper.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

THE quotation for Consols in London yesterday was unchanged at 112 5-8 *ex div.*; and that for Indian Sterling loan remained at 120. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America, making £300,000 taken from the beginning of this week, and nearly 4½ million sterling since the depletion commenced in the middle of last month. The market rates of discount on short London Bills was put up 1-8th per cent., and also on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1¼ and 1 3-8ths per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8th per cent., to £64. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 30 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York also last Saturday's quotations of 66¼ cents for the metal, and 4·84¼ cents for demand Exchange on London was still quoted. At 103¼ for French Reutes, and fcs. 25·17 for Exchange on London, Paris quotations also come unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on last Friday evening was 1,210,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters more than the estimate at the end of the previous week.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 27-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 5-64d. higher in all positions except the nearest, in which the advance was 3-32d., the extreme quotations being 4 5-8d. for September deliveries, and 4 9-16d. for January-February. Surats were generally 1-16d. per lb. higher; but Oomras advanced 1-8d. per lb. The Market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of the large proportion of 1,500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm yesterday, the quotations wired by Reuter being 4s. 2d. per piece for 7 lbs Grey Shirtings; 5s. 3d. for 8¼ lbs. Shirtings; 2s. 1½d. for 39 in. Jacconets; 2s. 2½d. for 45 in. Mulls; and 7¼d. per lb. for 40s Mule Twist.

On the re-opening of the New York Cotton market yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was quoted ¼ cent higher, at 8¼ cents per oz.; while December Futures advanced 31 cents, to 8·63 cents. The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop (for two days) was 52,000 bales.

There has been more life in our local Cotton market to-day, exporters having bought from stock, and contracted for 2,000 bales, consisting of 800 Dholleras, at Rs. 204; and 700 at 201-11 of the new crop, for March-April delivery; 200 each of ready Chadoor, at Rs. 200, and Karanja, at Rs. 198; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 172 per candy; but the Mills have taken only 380 bales of old stuff, say 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 169; Sheagaum, at Rs. 169; and Indore, at Rs. 180; and 50 Jalna, at Rs. 192 per candy. The feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone, but without any accession to business, which has continued to be upon only a moderate scale with prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have been in moderate enquiry for export, and the feeling steady, the only movement in prices being an advance of half-an-anna per cwt. in the rate for *Linseed* at Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,159 bales.
Wheat	2,800 cwts.
Linseed	1,081 ,,
Rapeseed	8,599 ,,
Castorseed	2,441 ,,
Rice	6,027 ,,

FREIGHTS.—An anticipatory holiday feeling has already set in, and no business worth mentioning has transpired to-day, quotations being nominally unchanged in the absence of fresh transactions to test them.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills at the last-named usance were placed at 1s. 2¼d.; but business has been very quiet, and hardly any transactions have been reported either way. The market closed steady at the following rates, not to re-open until Friday morning, a native holiday intervening:

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do. ...1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do. ... 1·50	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quoted at opening this morning at 108¾ for Money, and 108 9-16 for Account for 3½ per Cents., from which level rates declined 1-16d. per cent., leaving off at 108 11-16 and 108¼ with a steady feeling, respectively, 103 has been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been rather more movement in this market to-day, more especially in Mill share prices of which in the case of some eight companies have reached from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per share. In other Scrip there has been little business reported, but we note an advance of Rs. 5 each, in Bombay Cotton; and Mofussil Press shares and a decline of Rs. 107, in Volkarts; and of Rs 2½, in English. In Miscellaneous Shares Bombay-Barmah are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue; and Delhi and Northern India share Rs. 2 down. In Railways, Ahmedabad Prantej line declined Rs. 5; and Tapti Valley, Rs. 2½.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,38,000	1,58,000	4,000	3,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	94	2	179
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	8,62,960	10,33,788	35,418	19,32,166
Total for 9 weeks ...	10,00,960	11,91,788	39,418	22,32,166
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,41,627	1,56,275	11,010	3,03,912
Per mile of Ry do.	85	93	7	185
Total to corresponding date do.	11,23,207	15,83,657	59,097	27,65,961

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 8,812
Ditto to date ... ,, 5,33,795

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August, 1896, on 17·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	100	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	29	6	...	35
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,735	821	46	4,622
Total for 9 weeks ...	4,235	921	46	5,202
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	391	121	3	425
Per mile of Ry do.	18	7	...	25
Total to corresponding date do.	3,310	1,104	17	4,431

Increase for the week ... Rs. 175
Do to date ... ,, 771

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th August, 1896, on 141·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total traffic for the week	3,000	8,300	30	11,330
Or per mile of Railway	21	59	...	80
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	23,957	65,931	481	90,372
Total for 9 weeks ...	26,957	74,234	511	1,01,702
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,702	5,821	213	8,769
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	51	2	76
Total to corresponding date do.	24,172	58,783	628	83,585

Increase for the week ... Rs. 2,561
Do. to date ... ,, 18,117

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SHOOLBRED—August 23, at Scotland, the Rev Williamson Shoolbred, M.A., D.D, of the United Presbyterian Mission, Beawar, Rajputana, in his 69th year.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HONGKONGVALA—September 9, at her residence, Grant Road, next to Y. M. C. A Rooms, Avanbai, the wife of Rustomjee Pestonjee Hongkongvala, and daughter of Bamonjee Shapurjee Chothia, aged 35 years. Funeral at 7 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—September 4, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieut W H Brown, Assistant, 25th Madras Infantry, of a daughter.
JUKES—August 28, at Hopetown, Sonada, the wife of M G Jukes, of a son.
THOMAS—August 20, at Dinapore, the wife of Fred. H Thomas, Military Works, of a daughter.
WEALLENS—August 31, at Secunderabad, Deccan, the wife of Major W Weallens, 1st Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RALPH—KINMOND—September 5, at St George's Cathedral Madras, by the Ven Archdeacon Elwes, Arthur Leopold Ralph, to Agnes Marie, widow of the late W O Kinmond, Esq.
SIMPSON—LYSAGHT—September 4, at St Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev C H L Wright, Surgeon-Captain D Simpson, M.B., I.M.S., son of the late George Simpson, Esq., Alvah, Scotland, to Mary Louisa, daughter of the late William Lysaght, Esq, J P, Beechmount, co Cork, Ireland.
UNDERWOOD—MILLAR—September 3, at St Peter's Church, Kodaikanal, William Elphinstone Underwood, second son of the late William Elphinstone Underwood, of the Madras Uncovenanted Civil Service, to Margaret Sarah, fourth daughter of Dr S S and E A Millar, of Eastlands, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

DEATHS.

EDWARDS—August 28, Died of puerperal fever, at 4, Cornwallis Square, Margaret Matilda Gibb Niven, the beloved wife of Rev James Edwards, Missionary of the Church of Scotland, Calcutta.
FRIZONI—August 15, at Plain View, Naini Tal, after a protracted illness, ending with cholera, Enrico Floriano, the dearly beloved youngest son of Bl. and Mr Frizoni, of Hazari Bagh (Bengal), aged 13 years 7 months and 27 days.
LENNOX—August 30, at Lahore, J Napier Lennox, late Agricultural Superintendent of Clarkabad, Punjab, aged 65.
McCONNELL—August 31, at 4, Wood Street, Calcutta, Surg. Lieut-Col J F P McConnell, M D, F R C P, I M S, aged 48.
O'BRIEN—August 24, at Murree, Constant, infant son of Joseph and Isabel O'Brien, aged 1 year and seven months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

THE Hindustani fanatics who keep our garrisons on the Punjab frontier continually on the alert, have had their deeds chronicled many times. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mason has now brought their history up-to-date in a convenient form in a report published last year by Government. Saiad Ahmad Shah of Bareilly was the originator of the settlement of Mohammaden fanatics beyond the frontier. He qualified for the post of leader by studying Arabic at Delhi, and travelling to Mecca by Calcutta. During this journey he gained much influence and many followers in Bengal. His doctrines were really those of the Wahabi sect, though he was careful not to proclaim this fact. In 1824 this adventurer arrived among the Yusufzai tribes on the Peshawar border, with about forty Hindustani followers. He preached a war of extermination against the infidel—at that time the Sikhs,—and he was joined by the Peshawar Sirdars, his own followers having increased to nine hundred. Their first engagement was near the Indus, on the road to Attock, with Runjit Singh and Budh Singh. The Saiad was routed with great slaughter, his Sirdar allies having abandoned him and fled before the battle. The result of this fight was that Runjit Singh doubled the Peshawar tribute, desecrated the mosques of the Sirdars, and despoiled the country. Ahmed Shah now retired to Swat and later to Buner, returning again to Yusufzai, when matters were looking more hopeful for his plans. The Pathans believing implicitly in the miraculous powers he declared he possessed, he was soon at the head of thousands, and resolved to punish the Khan of Hund, who had betrayed him to Runjit Singh at Attock. He induced Khadi Khan to visit him, and seized and slew him instantly. He next proceeded to the country of the Khudu Khels, whose Chief assisted him. He succeeded in getting the whole of Yusafzai and Peshawar under his control. In 1829 he actually occupied the latter place. But now his power was on the wane. His exactions and tyrannous dictation alienated the tribes, and there was a general insurrection against him in which many of his followers were massacred. The Saiad withdrew with his 1,600 Hindustani fanatics beyond the Indus just as the beacon fires were lighted on the mountain tops to give the signal for a general slaughter. He rallied his forces and awaited the Sikh regiments, which he fought with valour and determination, till he himself was slain. Three hundred only of his men escaped from the fight and went to Sittana on the Indus. Here Saiad Akbar headed the refugees, he having been treasurer and counsellor to the dead Saiad.

For some years they seem to have given no great trouble in that region. In 1853 after our expedition against the Hasanzais of the Black Mountain whom the Hindustanis joined, it became necessary to drive them from a fort, named Kolta, in the Amb district, which they had seized and which belonged to the Amb Chief. To a message warning them to withdraw from the fort, they gave no written reply, and even, it was believed, sent a defiance. Two regiments of Sikh Infantry, two mountain guns, and two regiments of Dogra under Major I. Abbatt were sent across the Indus, to retake the fort. Directly this force began the ascent of the hill, the Hindustanis in the fort lost heart and fled back to Sittana. During the Mutiny, these same fanatics caused the only disturbance which occurred in the Peshawar district. Their band was near, being strengthened by 600 Sepoys from the 55th Native Infantry regiments which mutinied in the fort of Mardan. These fled to Swat, and had circumstances there been favourable to rebellion, and had a *jehad* been preached, it would have added much to our difficulties in and around Peshawar. But it so happened that the King of Swat had just died, and the chiefs would not harbour the refugees who were led by the Akhand of Swat, the religious ruler, to the river Indus on their way to seek an asylum in Kashmir, but before reaching that paradise they were destroyed. Narinji was the next place of muster for the Hindustanis, and there they were joined by all the bad characters which flock to that almost inaccessible mountain village. Major Vaughan attacked Narinji with 700 Infantry, a troop of Cavalry, and four guns, in July 1857. The heat at the time was very great, and finding after a day's skirmishing and destroying the lower part of the village that it was then impossible to crown the height, he determined to retire. Forty men had been struck down by the sun, nine of them dying. Water was scanty and difficult to get at. The attack was renewed on the 3rd August with reinforcements from Peshawar—and the village was taken by a simultaneous advance from front and rear. Narinji with its towers was reduced to ruins, the enemy retired further into their hills, and only three prisoners were taken. These were executed the same day. But even this defeat did not subdue the fanatics. Later in the autumn, they attacked Lieutenant Horne, who was encamped with a small escort in their neighbourhood, and killed five servants, carrying off all the baggage.

This conduct demanded summary punishment, and a large force consisting of 4,877 men was led against the Hindustanis in April 1858. Panjtar was destroyed, the village of Chinglar, and later Mangal Thana, the head-quarters of the Maulvi, then at the head of the fanatics. This was all accomplished by 30th April. Early in May of this year the same force proceeded against Sittana. Here "the fighting of the Hindustanis was strongly marked with fanaticism, they came boldly and doggedly on, going through all the preliminary attitudes of the Indian prize-ring, but in perfect silence, without a shout or word of any kind. All were dressed in their best for the occasion, mostly in white, but some of the leaders wore velvet cloaks." They were routed, however, and their villages destroyed, with a loss of fifty Hindustanis and ten Pathans killed, the number of the wounded being unknown. The fanatics now retired to a distant village, and until 1861 they kept quiet. They then exerted their energies in kidnapping Hindu traders, and carrying them off to the heights above their old rallying place, Sittana. This kidnapping was often followed by murder, so it could not be allowed to continue. They were blockaded, and the tribes who had helped in their nefarious practices were made to submit and enter into fresh engagements with us. However, in 1863 the Hindustanis again occupied Sittana, and a much more serious campaign had to be commenced. The Chiefs of Swat, Dir, Bajour, and Buner joined the fanatics, their numbers mounting now to 15,000. The expedition necessary to deal with this formidable combination was an arduous one, and is known in history as the Ambela campaign. It gave Sir Neville Chamberlain and his officers anxious work. It lasted from 20th October 1863 to 4th January 1864, and cost us 908 killed and wounded, including 15 British officers killed and 21 wounded. The Hindustanis and their allies lost about 3,000 killed and wounded. From 1864 to the present time they have led a very complicated existence, quarrelling amongst themselves, becoming objects of suspicion, first to one tribe and then to another. They joined with the Black Mountain men in 1888, and were included in our blockade of these tribes. Their fort of Maidan was blown up and their settlements levelled to the ground. Nothing daunted, the fanatics attacked on 19th March 1891 our advanced post on the Indus, Gazikot, but they were repulsed. Since then they have not engaged in any further skirmishing, but they are wandering about seeking comfortable resting-places and are still a factor for mischief.

DURING the Budget debate last month Mr. Nugent stated that up to that time no negotiations had taken place between the Government of India and the local Government respecting the terms of the Sixth Provincial Contract, which will come into force in April next. It is understood, however, that Sir James Westland is now engaged on the preparation of the terms that are to be offered to the provincial administrations. In the preliminary enquiries connected with this rearrangement, the brunt of the work has fallen on Mr. Robert Nathan, I. C. S., who for some time past has been on special duty in connection therewith. Mr. Nugent has promised to do his utmost to obtain more favourable terms for this Presidency, but there is only too much reason to fear that the Government of India will be indisposed to alter the details of their programme when once it has been settled, and it is evident that the contract will be decided upon without any previous specific consultation of the provincial administrations. The Government of India having a controlling voice in this matter, cannot be blamed for exercising it. But its authority would not be lessened by according the Provincial Governments an opportunity to submit a memorandum of financial needs. To have a clear statement of needs before them would assist rather than hinder the Supreme Government in deciding between the competing claims of the various Provinces. The want of still further financial decentralisation will no doubt be illustrated in the inequalities which, under existing arrangements, may be expected to occur in contracts to which one party only has any real voice.

ADEN flourishes, her trade increasing year by year. The annual report on her Sea-borne and Inland trade was issued yesterday, and tells of an increase of over eight per cent. on 1894-95 in the total value. Foreign trade alone increased by thirteen and a-half and inland trade by 3¾; but unfortunately the trade with India fell off by upwards of sixteen per cent.—the most unsatisfactory feature of the whole report. The total value of Sea-borne and Inland trade for the year 1895-96 (excluding Government stores and Government treasure and cargo manifested for direct shipment on importation without invoice) amounted to Rs. 9,46,75,303, against Rs. 8,68,02,234 the year previous, showing an increase of Rs. 78,73,069, which, as we have said, exceeds eight per cent. It is worth while examining into the causes of the falling off of Indian trade. A table included in the report gives the total value of the Indian trade for the year as compared with the figures of the past year. The total trade decreased by Rs. 25,93,548, or 16·08 per cent. Taking imports and exports separately, merchandise imported decreased by Rs. 14,45,811, or 11·79 per cent.; treasure, however, increased by Rs. 8,37,664, or 65·32 per cent., or, taking both together, a decrease of Rs. 6,08,147, or 4·78 per cent. Merchandise exported decreased by Rs. 4,84,204, or 32·52 per cent., and treasure decreased by Rs. 15,01,197, or 78·08 per cent. Taking merchandise and treasure together, the decrease is Rs. 19,85,401, or 58·19 per cent. With Bombay the trade proper decreased by over ten lakhs in value, and this ugly figure only escapes going down on the report as the imports of treasure, valued at upwards of eight lakhs, reduce the difficiency to two lakhs. Cotton twist and piece-goods head the long list of articles which contribute to the existing state of things. Some trifling commodities in excess of previous records were imported from Bombay, but not sufficiently to affect the great deficit to any appreciable extent. The trade with Karachi fell off in consequence of the discontinuance of the Messageries Maritimes cargo steamers, while in the case of the trade with Calcutta a deficiency equivalent to four per cent. on the whole. The trade between Madras and Aden is insignificant, being confined almost exclusively to cigars, for which the population is manifesting a growing appreciation. As Aden has taken less from us we have taken less from her, the decrease in her exports to Bombay equalling over 58 per cent. In the exports to Calcutta a large decrease is also noticed, the amount being close on sixty per cent. due to salt, silk manufactures, and wood, a larger diminution being saved by slight increases in coffee, skins, sugar and treasure.

ANOTHER polar expedition the friends of the explorers would fain see "happily ended," is that which Herr Andree is about to lead—not like former adventurers across ice and snow, but up in a balloon. To a casual observer the undertaking seems like courting a sensational death, if not the freak of a madman. Yet Herr Andree professes himself as sanguine of success as Dr. Nansen did before he set out. Instead of marching across the ice from Danesgut, the point to which a vessel has conveyed him, the explorers will take to the balloon in the belief that they will be blown across the pole. So confident is Herr Andree that he has had a buoy painted yellow and blue, the Swedish colours, and he will, he says, dr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, SEP. 9.

The reserve and brevity of the Tsar's reply to the Emperor William's toast at Breslau has greatly disillusionised the German and Austrian press regarding the anticipated rapprochement between Russia and the Triple Alliance.

Nevertheless his Majesty's tour is construed into a distinct pledge of peace.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE TSAR.

His Imperial Majesty the Tsar has sailed from Kiel for Copenhagen.

THE ST. LEGER.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger run at Doncaster to-day :—

Persimmon	1
Labrador	2
Rampion	3

BETTING.

The latest betting on the St. Leger was 9 to 2 on Persimmon, and 6 to 1 against Labrador.

Heavy odds were quoted against the remaining probable starters, which are Rampion, Phœbus, Apollo, Dynamo, Funny Boat, and Love Lane.

THE RISING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Times'* Singapore correspondent states that the rebellion in the Philippines is spreading, and that the Spanish officials are concealing the gravity of the situation there.

EXECUTION OF MAKONI.

Makoni, the leader of the Mashona rebellion, who has just been captured, has been tried by court-martial and shot.

THE RELEASED DYNAMITARDS.

Gallagher, the dynamiter, who was recently released from jail, has arrived at New York insane, and has been placed in an asylum.

Whitehead, who was also recently released, is deranged in his mind.

INDIAN FRONTIER QUESTIONS.

Reuter's agency learns that the negotiations between the Indian Government and the Ameer are likely to result in a satisfactory settlement by appointing a joint delimitation commission.

The *Times*, in a special article on Indian Affairs, suggests that Newagai Mittai be included in the British zone.

THE DIR-CHITRAL ROAD.

(FROM OUR CORRRSPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

One hundred and thirty-two boxes of coin for the Chitral garrison have arrived at Darosh safely, under a levy of escort. This is the first test to which working of the levy arrangements on the Dir-Chitral Road has been put, and the result is highly satisfactory.

The Chitral Fort has been fully completed.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACT.

An important Bill will shortly be dealt with by the Government of India to amend and regulate the Encumbered Estates Act in India.

FOREST POLICY OF INDIA.

Mr. Chailly Best, president of Soueke Colonial, and Mr. Charles Nouffland, secretary, proceed to India immediately from a trip through the French and English Colonies to enquire into the Forest policy of India.

THE SAPPERS' ANNUAL SPORTS.

POONA, SEPT. 9.

The annual sports, which the Bombay Sappers and Miners usually hold in celebration of the Ghazni Day to commemorate the great action in which the Corps distinguished itself, could not take place on the 23rd July, as originally arranged, in consequence of the river being in flood. However, they were brought off to-day. The land sports, and the preliminary contests on water, came off in the morning, and the remainder in the evening. Major O'Sullivan and other Royal Engineers attached to the Sappers and Miners were "At home" to all their friends, and dispensed liberal hospitality. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the sports, the scene near the Holkar's Bridge being a gala and festive one. An admirable course on the river bank had been marked out for the land sports, while the rafts and pontoons and the ladders showed the course on the river. The well-known R.E. Colours were to be seen everywhere. The Native non-Commissioned officers had a tent on the ground for their friends. Several interesting events came off in revolver shooting. Sergeant-Major Allen secured the highest number of marks, and won the first prize. In marching order, the race was won by Sapper Rajanna. In European Officers' Service Handicap race, one yard handicap per year of service from date of Commission, for the oldest officers, the distance was 100 yards. This race caused a good deal of excitement, and was won by Major Shute, R.E. The saddling and wading-up race was won by A Company. Amongst those present were : Lord Sandhurst, General Gatacre, General Curties, Colonels Reilly, Newnham Smith, Grant, Creagh, and Hart, and Majors Blomfield, Turner, Jones, Bythell, and Chase, and several others.

IMPORTANT TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

THE POWERS OF A MUNICIPALITY.

RANGOON, SEPT. 9.

Yesterday, the Recorder of Rangoon set aside a conviction under the Municipal Act of Futteh Mahomed. The appellant applied for leave to erect a house. Sanction was given, and the building was erected in accordance with the plans submitted by him to the Municipality. When the house was nearly completed they sent orders which would entail the pulling down of the front of the house. The appellant refused to obey, and was fined.

The Recorder held the appellant had complied with the plan sanctioned by the Municipality and set aside the conviction, adding that the Municipal rule required amendment. One rule says that windows are to be put in where practicable, and another that the front of a house must be built of masonry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 9.

Mail steamer Ravenna, from China, and Rome, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Kt. of St. John, left Singapore for Colombo, on the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, left Kurrachee for Bombay, on the 8th inst. She is expected to arrive here on Thursday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 4
Bar Silver	30 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North of America.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

INTIMATION has been received that thirty-five appointments to the Staff Corps will be offered at the Sandhurst examination in November next, inclusive of Queen's Cadets and Honorary Cadets, the sons of officers of the Indian Army.

CAPTAIN GODFREY will leave Shrinagar to relieve Sir George Robertson on the 3rd October, arriving at his destination on the 20th idem.

CAPTAIN G. H. LOCH, Commandant at Aijal, whose services had been placed temporarily at the disposal of the local Government in connection with the recent outbreak of insubordination at Fort Lungleh, has left Chittagong for Darjeeling.

Two police constables at Lahore have been sentenced by Mr. Hurcy, Deputy Commissioner, to two years' hard labour for a brutal assault on and robbery of a prostitute on the highway at Lahore, and also to a fine of Rs. 50 apiece, or in default six months' extra imprisonment. On Saturday another Lahore constable was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine, for extortion.

A DARING burglary was committed at the house of Major Taylor, 45th Sikhs at Dunga Galli, Lahore, on the night of the 3rd instant. Mrs. Taylor saw a light in the dressing-room at three o'clock in the morning and alarmed Major Taylor, who ran into the room, but was too late to capture the thief who had jumped through an open window. Jewellery to the value of £80 was stolen from an almirah fastened with a padlock. This was evidently the work of an accomplished thief, and was particularly daring as the door of the dressing-room was only a few feet from where the occupants slept.

COLONEL W. F. MACMULLEN, Judge Advocate-General in India, is taking three months' privilege leave to England.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. SMYTH, I. M. S., will succeed Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Seaman as Principal Medical Officer of the Malakand Brigade, on the retirement of the latter on the 1st October next.

THE proposed cricket match between a Bombay Presidency team and a Simla eleven has fallen through, as the former cannot be got together for next month. The match at Simla against the Parsees will, as already announced, take place on October 7th, 8th and 9th.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, R.E., has been appointed to take charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Punjab Command, during the absence of Colonel Broadbent, R.E., on privilege leave.

SIR COMER PETHERAM was entertained at an evening party at the Dalhousie Institute at Calcutta by the Petheram Memorial Committee on Saturday, when in reply to an address the Chief Justice referred to the short-sighted policy of extending the period of service qualifying for pension to a High Court Judge from eleven to fourteen and a half years. With a falling rupee the new rules were calculated to narrow the field for the selection of judges in England, and thus would be likely to have a bad effect in the end, as when these conditions became fully known at Home it would be difficult to get men of high calibre as High Court Judges.

THE Resident and Assistant Resident in Kashmir were to leave Gulmarg on the 7th September and arrive the same day at Srinagar, Colonel Chamberlain and Dr. Deane following them on the 8th.

THE *Pioneer* thinks the G. I. P. Railway management is not popular with anybody, whether the staff of the company or the travelling public and the latter have constant complaints about the station accommodation, the refreshments, and above all the slow speed. How far these complaints about the time table are justified and how the public interests are considered by the G. I. P. management, writes our contemporary, is well exemplified, by the following account of their methods of dealing with the mails from home when these arrive in Bombay early enough to be despatched by special train. The English mails which reached Bombay last Sunday at daybreak were despatched thence by special train at 9-25 that morning. Those for Calcutta were timed to reach Asansol by special *via* the Bengal-Nagpur line in time to connect there with the E. I. R. down mail and was to be delivered in Calcutta on Tuesday morning by the first delivery. The bags for the Punjab will get to Umballa by special *via* the Indian Midland line in time to connect there with the up Bombay mail of the N.-W. R. on Monday night and the letters were to be delivered in Lahore and Smila by the first delivery the next morning. The mails for the greater portion of the N.-W. P., Jubulpore, Behar, Tirhoot and other districts were timed to reach Itarsi by the Punjab special at about midnight on Sunday and were to come thence by the *slow* train leaving at 8-15 on Monday morning, reaching Jubbulpore that afternoon at 5-15 p.m. There they will await the mail which left Bombay on Sunday night, and starting from Jubbulpore soon after midnight would reach Allahabad at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. In other words, these mails will be detained at Itarsi for over 8 hours and at Jubbulpore for over six hours and will be delivered in Allahabad several hours later than those brought by the same steamer are delivered in Calcutta, Simla and Lahore. Instead of coming on to Jubbulpore by slow train from Itarsi they might just as well have been kept till the Bombay mail arrived there on Monday afternoon, in which case they would have lain from midnight on Sunday till 5 p. m. on Monday. But the scandal of detaining the mails for two provinces for sixteen hours at one station would have been too great and the G. I. P. management have astutely arranged to have delays of over eight hours at one place and over six hours a little further on. And until the public, the Post Office, and the Government insist on a better service this arrangement may be expected to continue every time a steamer arriving early in the morning gives occasion for the mails to be sent by special train from Bombay.

MILLAIS was almost as fond of fishing as of painting. He once netted the largest salmon caught in Scotland that season, and was prouder of having caught that fish than of having painted the sensational picture in the same year's Academy. As a lad he was a brilliant draughtsman, and on one occasion, his work attracted the notice of a Royal personage, who distributed the Art School prizes. Millais was asked what favour he would like best as a supplemental reward for his industry and skill. "Permission to fish in the Serpentine," was the lad's ready answer. The characteristic clung to him through life, and he was happier when wading knee-deep in a salmon stream in Scotland than when being lionised in the fashionable salons in Belgravia. "Three hours' sunshine in Scotland," he once said, "is worth three months' sunshine in Cairo."

WE have our own mason M.P. in Mr. Broadhurst; in Paris their mason millionaire has just died in the person of M. Thome. M. Thome was born in Provence, and went to Paris to look for work (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes) over fifty years ago, when Baron Haussmann was the new-made Prefect of the Seine. He fell in with Thome, and, seeing him full of ideas, encouraged him. This led to Thome's giving him advice about the capacities of Chaillot, the Trocadero, and the Marbœuf district for enlarging Paris. Thome speculated on money lent in return for information he was able to give to great financiers. He bought acres on acres of waist ground, and slum habitations without end, and became the greatest holder of ground for building sites in what is now the most fashionable west-end part of the capital. One of his daughters married M. Chiris, the great Grasse distiller of scents from flowers. She had a dowry proportionate to her father's wealth. Her daughter, in turn married in 1894, President Carnot's son, Ernest. Thome's two sons are, in point of wealth and position, magnates. The personality of the former mason is valued at over £2,000,000. Thome and his wife never aspired to be "genteel," much less aristocratic. They lived in handsome style, entertained hospitably, and kept open house for relatives and old friends who had or had not risen in the world. Though Thome did so well under the Empire, he was a Republican, but of a moderate type. To the end he looked the stonemason, and in the country wore a blouse on week-days.

APROPOS of Royal visits, a sensational rumour has been sent over the wires by Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*. It may be remembered what a storm of indignation was aroused by the last visit of the Empress Frederick to Paris. It was greatly due to the Queen having instructed Lord Lytton to ask M. Carnot to visit her, and invite her to the Elysee. The official world saw in this only a desire to defeat the promoters of the Russian Alliance, which was not then concluded. Paris this evening learns through the Havas Agency, which gives as its authority a letter from Alsace-Lorraine, that the Emperor is now trying to succeed where his mother failed. His negotiations with President Faure have been carried on with the aid of the Prince of Wales, but instead of coming to Paris, the Emperor wants to meet President Faure at Osborne. The Queen, at his request it is said, has written inviting the President, which the Prince of Wales, when last here, handed to him. William II. is represented as longing to visit the 1900 Exhibition. To prepare for his advent he wants to make M. Faure's acquaintance on neutral ground. He will, it is hinted, even make important concessions to France, if enabled to come to Paris with dignity. The idea does not meet with favour in Alsace-Lorraine, where no good is expected from such a step. Mrs. Crawford has no doubt that the Emperor has been trying to arrange a meeting with the President, but it seems highly improbable that the Queen and the Prince would risk the displeasure of France, and possibly Russia, in order to afford him that satisfaction.

IN Paris the Tsar's visit is considered to be not only a political event of real significance, but a social one as well, and therefore a matter interesting the tradespeople also, which (as the *Times* correspondent points out) is always an essential consideration there. For twenty-six years, with the exception of the unfortunate Shah of Persia, who, in 1873, made a solemn entry into Paris, not a single crowned head has been seen in the capital of France, with the intention, that is, of making an official visit. But the Shah, in spite of the interest he aroused, was (as M. Blowitz, with his accustomed accuracy in matters of detail, is careful to remind us) not treated quite as a sovereign. Quite different was the entry of the Sovereign who came to visit Napoleon III.—that of the Queen of England, accompanied by the Prince Consort, to greet whom the Emperor went himself in person, and who, in an open carriage, followed by the Royal suite and the dignitaries of the Empire, passed along the boulevards under the brightest of skies and was greeted by enormous crowds with tremendous enthusiasm. In connection with the visit of the Tsar and his Empress, it is certain that all that the hand of man and the power of money can accomplish will be done without counting the cost. On the occasion of the visit of the Russian sailors it was the Paris Press which took the intiative of the reception, and held the chief place in the demonstrations. This time the visit of an Emperor is to be made to the President of the Republic, it is the President who is to receive the Tsar and to fete him, and the nation, instead of taking the lead in the movement, will only take part in it. But neither Press nor people will willingly remain in the background. The *Figaro* has proposed to the 2,500 papers and periodicals published in France that they should each subscribe 10f.; and offer with the £1,000 thus obtained a souvenir to the Emperor, a sword-of-honour, or some other object to be chosen later on. Nor is this all. The same journal has opened a subscription for the women of France, the idea being that they should offer a cradle to the Empress.

MUSCULAR Christianity has justified itself in the person of a London East End divine of athletic proportions and chivalrous instincts. Amongst his parishioners is an old woman, whose "sole support," not having a wife to "knock about," varied his amusements by giving his maternal parent, now and again a sound thrashing. As the old woman would not prosecute, the clergyman determined to take the law into his own hands, and administer to the mother-beater a punishment calculated not only to relieve the outraged clerical feelings, but to convey some idea of what such a chastisement was like. To this end he concealed himself in a cupboard. The time was propitious, for the young man being of a laying-on disposition, imparted the usual amount of thumping and kicking to his aged parent. He was about to congratulate himself on his work, the evidence of which consisted of a couple of black eyes and many bruises, when Nemesis sprang upon him in "the twinkling of an eye," and before he could put himself on guard, a burly, black-coated figure was showering upon him numerous well-directed blows, which had sufficient weight behind them to leave a deep and lasting impression, convinced by such an object lesson, more than he would have been by a Police Court fine, the man promised to refrain from such a dastardly practice, and the clergyman assured him that if he broke his promise, the lesson would be repeated.

SUGAR-GROWING is a rapidly declining industry at St. Lucia, and unless matters improve considerably it will soon cease to exist as one of the several islands which afford a field of labour for Indian immigrants. As it was, there were no additions to the Indian community last year, except by birth, the numbers in all being 721 as against 707 at the close of 1894. The low price of sugar made it barely possible to carry on cultivation, all labourers besides the indentured Indians having but partial employment. At the beginning of the year the abandonment of many estates seemed imminent, and notice was sent to Government by some of the managers that they would be compelled to give up indentured immigrants or their estates by the 31st May. However, this was obviated through the timely formation and intervention of a local Syndicate which undertook to carry on the work of the estates for one year. Encouragement, in the form of a slight rise in the price of sugar, was given the planters and the Syndicate, hopes seemed to be brighter at the end of the year. Still it is felt that the small percentage of saccharine matter in the cane, as compared with that in beet, leaves the sugarcane planter but little chance against his beetroot competitor. There were only twenty pounds remitted by the St. Lucia Indians to their relatives at home, which, even on a liberal basis of comparison, does not come out well with their more favoured immigrant compatriots in other islands. The other reports have been uniformly favourable, but that of St. Lucia can hardly be considered so.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pressure of his literary and other work with which he buries himself in his retreat at Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone has almost completed the task of rearranging his correspondence for biographical purposes (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*). A friend who has recently had occasion to visit Hawarden Castle tells me that the right hon. gentleman, who is a most indefatigable worker, and who sits at his desk five hours every day, has gone through the whole of the correspondence that has accumulated for years past. A vast number of letters have been weeded out and laid aside, but there still remain no less a number than about 60,000 missives, all of which are carefully tied up in bundles and docketed. In his work Mr. Gladstone was assisted by Mrs. Drew, who is probably the only person next to her father, thoroughly acquainted with these letters, which will some day be the foundation of the right hon. gentleman's biography.

MR. WILFRED WARD tells some delightful anecdotes of Huxley in the *Nineteenth Century* Describing a meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum, Huxley said : "Archbishop Benson helped me on with my coat. I was *quite overcome* by this species of spiritual investiture ! 'Thank you, Archbishop, I said, 'I feel as if I were receiving the *pallium*.'" The olive branch which Huxley offered to Carlyle' one day in the streets was received in this discouraging fashion :—"You're Huxley, are you ? You're the man that's trying to persuade us that we're all the children of apes ; while I am saying the great thing we've really got to do is to make ourselves as much unlike apes as possible." Explaining Dean Stanley's rejection of Genesis and acceptance of the historical narrative of the Pentateuch, Huxley remarked, "This is because he had *seen* Palestine —but he wasn't present at the Creation."

EVENING CONCERT.

FOR the purpose of raising funds for the Athletic Club of the Young Men's Christian Association, a concert was held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, last evening. Both from an artistic and monetary point of view it was attended by no small measure of success. The programme commenced with a pianoforte solo, Wollenhauft's "Scherzo Brilliante," well played by Mrs. Seymour Dove. Mr. Herbert Harrington, a great favourite at these concerts, then gave a fine rendering of Rodney's pathetic song, "Alone on the Raft." This was followed by Mrs. McLaren's delightful interpretation of Cowan's "The Old and the Young Marie." An unusual, but by no means unpleasing, feature of the entertainment was the selection from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," played on the concertina by Mr. Oliver. That familiar air, "The Songs of Araby," did not suffer in the hands of Mr. E. McCausland, but Mrs. Gawthorne's interpretation of Molloy's "Carnival" was scarcely up to her usual standard. Mr. C. Webster, who has not so far as we remember sung before the Bombay public on a previous occasion, created a very favourable impression by his song, "The Miner," a by no means easy solo. The second part of the programme opened with Mr. A. Mason's violin solo, "La Melancholie," from François Prume, which fully came up to the high expectations formed by reason of Mr. Mason's past successes. Mr. McCausland was again heard to advantage in Cellier's "So, Fare Thee Well," which had not been fully roused in the first part of the programme, and led to a vociferous demand for repetition. A start having thus been made, encores became the rule instead of the exception. In no case was the compliment better deserved than in that of Mrs. Squire's finished rendering of "The Promise of Life." In response to an encore, she gave "When the Children fall asleep," equally well. Mrs. Dove's skilful manipulation of the mandoline, also heartily encored, preceded another song from Mrs. McLaren,—Gatty's "Rothesay Bay," a Scotch air, in the interpretation of which Mrs. McLaren was quite at home, and which was eagerly redemanded." Mrs. Gawthorne's solo, "Oh, Promise Me" (De Koven), and Mr. Webster's solo, "Hybrias, the Cretan," were the closing items of an enjoyable entertainment.

WELL IRRIGATION.

IT is very depressing passing through the Deccan to observe the backward state of the cultivation this year. The 22nd of July has come, and ploughing seems now only to have commenced. The rains have been late, and the great evil of late rains in the country shews itself in the very marked emaciation of the cattle from the scarcity of grass, and numbers die of starvation, inflicting a serious loss on the cultivators of the soil. Indeed, the oxen that survive are so weak that they are hardly able to drag the ploughs. This condition of the country makes one pause to consider if there is no remedy applicable. It seems to me there is a way out of the difficulty. While the cultivators are looking in vain for rain, the Government might stimulate the ryots to put their shoulders to the wheel to ameliorate their condition by encouraging them to dig wells, which would enable them to grow forage to give sustenance to their cattle during a protracted drought. The better to understand this is to notice that not one hundreth part of the area of this vast country of the Deccan is irrigated by wells. If rain does not fall from the heavens there is every facility for its being obtained from under the earth, and the plateau of the Deccan is singularly prolific in its underground water-supply, so there is no excuse for its not being developed. Water is usually found at from 20 to 45 feet from the earth's surface, and in most places in large quantities, and seldom fails even in protracted droughts, the lower strata being of a nature adapted to retain water. The cost of digging wells cannot be great. The apathy of the cultivators in not digging wells is not to be wondered at, for when a well is dug their lands are at once liable to be assessed at the increased rates for irrigable land, which at the lowest computation double that assessed on unirrigated land. This seems to be at the root of the cultivators' objection to dig wells themselves, but this difficulty can be easily got over if the authorities choose to interest themselves in the matter, which in the future may become a matter of life or death. As an example, I may state that many years ago I had charge of Scindeeah Ceded Districts, and during my tenure of office, a period of two years, I got 1,463 new wells dug. The system adopted was to give the cultivator his land for the first year at its usual dry land assessment, the second year they had to pay an addition of four annas per beega, in the third year an addition of eight annas a beega, on the fourth year twelve annas a beega was levied, and in the fifth year one rupee a beega was exacted. After that the land was taxed at the usual rate for irrigated land. If the authorities, however, in view of the great advantages likely to accrue from digging wells, were to issue sanads or puttahs guaranteeing persons who made wells from increased taxation for a term of 5 or 10 years a great impulse would be given to this most necessary work. The Government of India has done its best to prevent loss of life during famines, but I venture to think that their efforts should also have been applied to avert future famines, by employing people on relief works in increasing the number of wells in the locality in which dearth prevails, as I deem it. It would be of far more permanent benefit to have spent a proportion of the Famine funds in digging wells on dry lands. At the same time, I do not shut my eyes to the great benefits that have arisen from making railways to bring food to famine-stricken districts, nor to the great use of other relief works. My object in writing is to point out that the prevention of recurring famines can only be secured permanently by making the country as far as practicable an irrigated area, capable of producing food under all circumstances attendant upon drought. In Central India and Eastern Rajpootana the proximity of water to the earth's surface has been ascribed to the Himalaya Mountains dominating the plateau, from whence water filtrates. In like manner the plateau of the Deccan is supposed to derive its supply from the Western Ghats which dominate the country, and from whence is derived a prolific supply of water in the strata near the surface of the earth. This theory may be questioned, but it bears an impress of likelihood. A person passing through the Deccan from Poona on the North to Raichore on the South will notice that near every village where there is a well some kind of cultivation exists, notwithstanding the absence of rain, and this fact alone testifies to the extreme value of wells as a safeguard from famine. The crops from irrigated lands are certain ; on the unirrigated lands they are uncertain, and there is no valid reason why the whole expanse of the Deccan should not be irrigated as the water is so near the surface. This might be carried out through the people themselves with small additional expense to the Government. There is little doubt that with the exception of the hills, on the level plain water can be found everywhere, and therefore the paucity of wells is very remarkable, and not to be accounted for, except through the fear of additional taxation. An increase in the number of wells would, moreover, be very beneficial to the Government revenue, which in a few years would be augmented considerably. In carrying out a scheme of well irrigation the district officers should be given a free hand, and the interference of the Settlement Department should not be permitted to interfere with the district officers in any way until it had been carried out.

July 24. J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

THE NEW THREE PER CENT. LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to find from your editorial article in this morning's issue that the conversion of the three and a-half per cent. loan of 1893-94 to three per cent. is guaranteed for twenty years, i.e., not repayable before the expiration of twenty years. Such being the case, it seems to me that Government will soon reduce the interest allowed by the Post Office Savings Banks from 3 1-8 per cent. to three or, perhaps, two and a-half per cent.; the latter most probably. If, therefore, our Finance Minister has in contemplation any such reduction, due and timely notice of it should be given at once, so that those to whom three or two and a-half per cent. may not be acceptable, may go in for the announced Port Trust and Municipal New Loans.—Yours, &c.,

Q.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, O. V. Muller, Fazulbhai Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, S. Rebsch, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Commissioner reported that a further lot of 3½ per cent. Government Paper for Rs. 50,000, belonging to the surplus cash deposit account was sold on the 1st instant at 109 5-16 per cent. against the cost price of Rs. 103¾ per cent.

REPAIRING A FIRE STEAMER.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to transfer of Rs. 450 from savings in purchase of stock (hose) section, Fire Brigade Budget, to rent and repairs to engine section, same budget, to meet the cost of repairs to steamer stationed at Pydhowni which was seriously damaged while proceeding to a fire on the 24th March last.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

ROAD REPAIRS AT MAHIM.

Mr. S. Rebsch proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,493 from savings in the unexpended balances of the special grants for 1895-96 and 1894-95 for making of streets, which had become public to meet the cost of repairing the road from Mahim Custom House station to the old Mahim Fort, now a public street under the Municipal Act.

Mr. R. H. Vincent, in seconding the motion, remarked that many of the streets known to be private streets, should be taken over by the Municipality.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that several streets known to be private were used by the house-owners, and the latter were willing to give over the same to the Municipality if the offer would be accepted.

Dr. Viegas remarked that under the Act the house-owners were required to metal, channel and repair such streets before they were made over to the Municipality.

Mr. Vincent replied that the Act only required that such streets should be metalled, channeled or repaired.

Dr. Viegas : Yes, but sometimes the word "or" has the meaning of "and." (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff next moved an amendment to the effect that a committee, consisting of Mr. Dharamsi, Mr. Kabraji and Dr. Katrak, be appointed to consider and report on the subject after visiting the locality.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the amendment, and proposed that Mr. Shroff be also included in the committee.

Mr. Rebsch having withdrawn the motion in favour of the amendment, it was put to vote and carried.

A PEON ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

The Committee discussed application, dated Milbow, 22nd August, from Vishnoo Deoji, a peon in the Corporation and Standing Committee's Office, praying that as he was ill and unable to come down to Bombay by sea, he may be allowed leave till 4th October 1896. The applicant has been absent without leave since 9th May last.

In May last, the applicant applied for leave from the Municipal Secretary, and he was told to obtain a certificate from the Municipal Medical Officer. The peon instead of obtaining the certificate went away without informing the Municipal Secretary. No one knew where he had gone to and what had become of him until the application was received. In the mean time another man was employed in his place.

Dr. Viegas suggested that the peon might be allowed to rejoin his service. But the general feeling of the Committee was against granting any such indulgence to a man who had absconded.

On the motion of Mr. Rebsch it was virtually resolved that the applicant be informed that, he having absented himself without leave, he was no longer in Municipal service.

LICENSES TO PLUMBERS.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, seconded by Dr. Viegas, it was resolved, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to draw up, under section 357 of the Act, and submit to the Committee a schedule of rates for the various descriptions of plumbers' work ; and that, in granting licenses to plumbers, he should make it a condition that they shall not charge higher rates than those laid down in the schedule to any private individual."

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

PANCHGANI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, SEPT. 6.

TIME sweeps away many a care and changes, many a pretty spot, but Panchgani has scarcely lost a charm. The station just now is very delightful, the mornings are nice and cool, the day is pleasant, and the nights delightful. The heavy rain that we have had this year does not seem to have done much harm in this direction ; the only damage I noticed was a slip on the Pasirni Ghat, and which is now being put right. I cannot understand why this station is not made into a sanitarium ; its climate is good, the water-supply is a tonic in itself, and given a little re-arrangement of the bazaar, there can hardly be any place in the Presidency which would beat it from a health point of view. I doubt not that should Government increase the annual grant, the place could be put in order very soon. The dirty-looking lamp-posts with no lamps on them, if painted green, and adorned with lighted lamps at night, would make the place more cheerful after dusk. The absence of lamps and the useless posts do not, however, remove the healthiness of the place. Almost all the children I have seen are looking rosy, and the elder folks healthy. The Station Library is in full swing, but the absence of "Pandoo," the librarian, makes it lack the business-like air, which it had some time ago. Young "Pandoo" was lively in his way, and he showed his importance by walking in and out a dozen times, doing absolutely nothing, bustling up and down with no object in view. But it all showed the importance of people who make much ado about nothing, and that added to the attractiveness of the little room which contains the papers and shelves of books. Pandoo has gone, and the place hardly looks like the library of a short while ago. Anyhow, the folks do visit it, and there is no doubt that it is a desideratum to those who do not subscribe to the Bombay papers.

In the way of improvement, the house accommodation has slightly increased, but the most healthy sign of an improvement in the right direction is the institution of two schools. The nuns of the Catholic faith have one, and Dr. Evans has another. I have not had an opportunity of visiting either. When I do, I will be able to express an opinion of what they are like, but it seems to me that when these two schools are under such able management as those of the nuns and Dr. Evans, they must be very good. The dog roses have for want of cultivation fallen off a bit, though at places they look very nice indeed. They can be seen in full blossom at certain intervals from the plateau. They really add to the picturesqueness of the place, but I remember some fifteen or twenty years ago they were very plentiful and as large as a saucer. Of late, however, they have fallen off in size, but even with that they are really a pretty sight, for they can be seen running up in creepers, and being in full bloom the place looks charming. The blackberries, which grow in bushes with intervals of pansies, heliotrops, myrtle, the Shepherd's clock, and the rest, all add to the beauty of the place. The Ghauts have all along been admired for their fine scenery, but after one comes up to Panchgani in this season, they forget all about the Bhore Ghaut, and are lost in admiration while beholding the picturesque view of the hills and the valleys below. The clouds here are below one, and the frost in the early morning is very sharp. The people of Panchgani seem to thrive nicely, and just now there are a goodly number of residents—mostly birds of passage, and some very peculiar people indeed—I mean the natives. The young ladies are larger in number than the young men, and if I may, I should like to venture the suggestion, that an influx of a few bachelors should be made. However that may be, the charm of this hill station is not lost in any way. Those who need complete rest and a good change of air and healthy recreation and do not mind finding the roads not swept for some days, can do no better than come up here, for a month's stay will benefit the visitor very much indeed. The Mahableshwar road is a charming promenade, and the bushes down the khuds serve the purpose of a lovers' walk. A place like this ought to have such a walk, there is one at Simla, and why should Panchgani be without ? It has many young ladies, and the men will turn up as soon as the old folks invite them, and then the absence of such a walk would be felt. I have scarcely seen any of the younger ones of the sterner sex here, but why that is so I cannot tell, except perhaps that the journey up here is so troublesome. But as I have often remarked to my friend, there is absolutely no trouble in getting up if they previously arrange with Mr. Burjorjee Perozeshah, the dawk supplier of Poona. He looks after the comfort of travellers, and I, and all my friends, have found him to be the traveller's friend in every way. This is the only difficulty, and if my advice is taken about the tonga arrangement, the journey up the hill will be a mere nothing. The Railway Committee that is now sitting may consider the advisibility of extending the Southern Mahratta Railway to Wai, and the authorities of that railway might also consider the practicability of running their trains a little faster.

THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF CHILD MARRIAGES AMONG THE PARSEES.—I.

(BY A CONTRIBUTOR.)

As your readers are aware, an appeal was disposed of in the High Court a few days ago, in a case which raises some interesting points of law regarding marriage contracts in the Parsee community. The appeal arose out of a suit brought by a young Parsee lady against her husband to have her alleged marriage with the defendant declared null and void on the ground that the same was celebrated when she was barely three years of age and when the alleged husband was about eight years old. The suit which was filed in the court at Broach was dismissed. The plaintiff appealed to the Assistant Judge at Broach, who confirmed the lower court's decree, and she thereupon preferred a second appeal to the High Court. This has also been rejected, the court (Sir Charles Farran and Mr. Justice Hoskins) holding that a custom has grown up in India amongst Parsees which validates and renders binding marriages between children of tender age.

The principal defences raised were (1) Limitation, (2) that the marriage was valid according to Parsee law and custom and (3) that even, if the marriage was voidable the plaintiff had not repudiated it on coming to an age of discretion. With regard to the question of limitation, the lower court held that the suit was not barred, but the lower appeal court came to a different conclusion, and held that the suit was barred. The lower court held, and I think rightly, that for the purpose of this claim the proper age is not eighteen, but twenty-one, under section 2 clause (a) of Act IX. of 1875 (the Indian Majority Act), by which section it is enacted that nothing in the Act shall affect the capacity of any person to act in the matter of marriage, divorce, &c., and that the present claim in the matter of the plaintiff's marriage, and therefore the capacity of the plaintiff to act, that is to say, to file this suit, accrued to her not at the age prescribed by the Majority Act, but at the age of twenty-one under Section III. of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act. Now, this section prescribes twenty-one years as the age before which the party to a marriage cannot give his or her consent. It is a time fixed for the legal capacity to consent to a marriage to arise, and there is no reason why it should not be held to follow that it is also the age at which alone a party to a marriage can seek a decree for nullity. The act of annulling a marriage must be allowed to be as important as that of contracting one and to be equal in importance to divorce. Both require that maturity of understanding which is supposed to arise not earlier than at twenty-one years of age. Equal in its legal ingredients to other civil contracts, marriage transcends all other contracts and its annulment transcends the annulment of all other contracts in the life-long consequences involved. A distinguished member of the local Bar seems to have so felt the weight of this consideration that in the opinion he gave in the case of Peshotan Dastoor against Meherbai he was inclined to favour the view that the cause of action in a matter of divorce or nullity should be considered as arising only on the attainment by the plaintiff of the legal age and not before, so as to exclude the operation of the proviso of three years to section 7 of the Limitation Act. A suit for nullity ought not to be allowed to be filed on behalf of a minor by his next friend, so personal and all important is the relation which is sought to be dissolved, and if no next friend can sue, the full benefit of article 120 of Schedule II. to the Limitation Act should be given. That is to say, that six years and not merely three years under the proviso to section 7 should be given after the attainment of majority. Of course, if such majority is twenty-one years no such construction would be necessary, but the suggestion is important if the age of majority for the purpose of such a suit as this is held to be eighteen only.

Even had a suit been filed by the plaintiff or her guardian before twenty-one the court might well have considered the suit premature having regard to the age of majority fixed by section 3 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. It may be contended that not only had the appellant been in time in filing this suit ; but further that even if she had not filed this suit she would have a right to sue within six years of every time when the defendant should have asserted himself to be her husband. In that case the cause of action would be different in its character from the cause of action in which the present suit was brought. The present cause of action was the creation of those facts and circumstances which are supposed to have created a marital relation ; but the cause of action in the other suit supposed would be her husband's assertion of his rights. There is therefore no more inconsistency or opposition between the view now urged as to the cause of action in the suit, and the view as to the cause of action occurring to the plaintiff contingent upon the assertion of marital rights on the part of the husband, any more than there is any inconsistency between the analogous cases provided for by Articles 92 and 93 of the Indian Limitation Act, viz., to declare the forgery of an instrument. By article 92, a suit for the purpose may be brought within three years from the issue or registration of the instrument, but if the instrument is attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff then under Art 93 a suit can also be brought for the same purpose within three years from the date of such attempt. The anal

Legislature cannot reasonably be supposed to have meant that their parents or guardians, who are required merely to supply their consent, were at liberty not merely to supply such consent, but to supply the very thing to which their consent is required. Indeed, there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the contention, for one has only to glance at the different sections of the Act (sections 2, 5, and 6), where the word "contract" occurs in reference to marriage to see that the contract referred to is the contract of the immediate parties to the marriage, and nowhere is the action of the parents or guardians referred to as anything but consent. It is clear from the wording of this section that minors contracting a marriage were, at all events, to have understanding enough to enter into the contract, and it is clear that the parties to the present case were not of the age of understanding. Contracts of any kind may be made by infants, and the marriage contract is, like any other contract, subject to the same risk of avoidance. If then there was no inchoate contract between the parties as, having regard to their tender age, there could be none, and if, further, all that the parents can do is to consent, not to make the contracts themselves, then it stands to reason that all that took place, and what is supposed to have created the marital relation, is the preformance of a ceremony upon the parties to the suit, and nothing more. The act was purely and entirely extraneous to them when they were not directly or otherwise parties to it. On the other hand, it might be contended that we should read section 3, as if the words, "with the consent of the parties or guardians," could be replaced by some such clause, as follows :—"And in the case of parties under the age of twenty-one years, unless the contract shall be made by their parents or guardians." Such construction would obviously make a world of change in the law in question; and would certainly be a direct enunciation of the principle, that infants can be married by parents or guardians. It would be a direct legislative sanction of the practice of infant marriage, as to the recognition or condemnation of which a fierce battle raged at the time of the Act between the orthodox portion of the community on the one hand and the educated and progressive section on the other. The former party strongly urged Government to recognise the practice; an equally strong opinion came from the other party, expressly to disallow. Section 3, therefore, is not to be construed as if the legislature had not before it, when framing it, all the views "pro" and "con" of the question with which it was dealing, and used one language when it might just as well have used another. It was bound to use language which could not be mistaken, and if it wanted to enunciate a principle, it was bound to express itself in clear language, and this, whether it intended to sanction or to prohibit the practice. The section, as framed, shows that the legislature meant to do neither the one thing nor the other, but chose to leave the question untouched, not fearing, on the one hand, to disturb domestic relations, which (having regard to the prevalency of the custom) were then far-reaching; and not wishing, on the other, to perpetuate by express sanction a practice which they knew to be injurious, and which they might, with reason, anticipate would die out of itself in course of time.

The foregoing reasoning would be sound, even if there was nothing else to support it than the internal probabilities of the case. What, however, shall we say when we find that the question was debated, and the legislature in reference to this section as also section 37, to be afterwards discussed, declared that neither by these sections, nor by anything contained in the Act, did it mean to sanction the practice of infant marriages, which Sir Joseph Arnold in his Report, the Bombay Government in its Resolution, and the Hon'ble Mr. H. Anderson in his speeches before the Council, declared or assumed to be opposed to the principles of those who govern, and to the true interests of those for whom the law was then being enacted. When, by the light of these declarations, we return to Section 3, we find that the seeming difficulty, namely, that the Act had sanctioned infant marriages, at once disappears; and we come to wonder that any such apprehension should have been entertained at all. Do not persons, under the age of majority, enter into contracts, and is not marriage a contract, which is also so entered into, and is not the fact also, that such contracts are only voidable in their nature, and can be ratified on coming of age, and are binding upon the parties unless repudiated on coming of age? Why should the legislature interfere at all, therefore, with what might in numerous cases turn out by after ratification or cohabitation to be good and possibly not unhappy marriages. The condition of avoidance or ratification would necessarily attach to such contract as to any other contract, by the ordinary law applicable to the parties. There might also be other conditions applicable to the validity or remedies for the invalidity of such contract which the legislature was not then called upon to take note of. It was not then framing a universal code of law founded upon fundamental principles. It was simply providing special rules for the purpose of regulating marriage and divorce among Parsees (see Preamble to the Marriage and Divorce Bill as settled by Sir J. Arnold, p. 1 of Mr. S. S. Bengalee's Collection of Acts), having regard to domestic irregularity, which the absence of any regulative law for the time being was causing in the community. Lawfully married wives were put away without anything like a judicial divorce, and new ones taken, and infants might be contracted away by persons whose right to do so did not rest upon parental or other recognised natural authority. Why, in such case, was the legislature to go out of its way to enact that infant marriages were valid. All that it was concerned with in enacting section 3 was to prescribe what are considered to be the most prominent conditions of a valid marriage, but the enactment of any of these specified conditions did not necessarily mean that any other conditions were not equally necessary to a legally enforceable marriage, conditions existing in the common or customary law or rules applicable to the people, the condition, for instance, that for all the consent which the parents or guardians might give to an infant marriage, a ratification after age would be necessary. What if an infant marriage sanctioned with the consent of parents and guardians were nevertheless brought about in fraud or under false impression or between parties who were lunatic or under dures or while under undue influence? Would it be contended that all these are not as good conditions of a valid, that is to say, legally enforceable marriage amongst Parsees, as the condition of parents or guardian's consent. It is clear that section 3 is perfectly consistent with the existence of the conditions of a valid marriage not mentioned there, that it does not follow, because guardians are to consent, that there could be no answer to a claim preferred by one of the parties to a marriage that the other is not his wife or her husband as the case may be, and the legislature has, true to the declaration of its policy above noticed, done no such thing as is attributed to it.

The language of section 6 of the Act is most significant in this respect, for, in prescribing what should be stated in the marriage certificate, it prescribes that the names of the contracting parties, or when under age, then the names of their parents or guardians shall be given. There is no column, of course, for the signature of contracting parties in the form of the certificate given, but that does not matter.

It may be observed here that it is a principle of the construction of statutes that words or phrases used in different parts of them must be understood in the same, not in different or inconsistent senses. When marriage is referred to, it is not only as a contract, but as a contract of the immediate parties to it, viz., husband and wife, and where the guardian's contract is referred to it, it is always as a consent, and never as a contract. All words, phrases, and expressions in an enactment are to be read and understood in their strictly technical sense. (Vide I. L. R. 5, All., pp. 136-137.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting in connection with the above sports, held yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, was not as successful as the previous one. The attendance was not so large as usual, and the entries for the various events suffered considerably from the fact that a good many regular competitors had gone to Poona to play in the polo match. In the first event, "Tent-pegging by Section, spears were placed head downwards and the competitors had to take them out of the ground at a gallop first, and then take the pegs, which were placed at a distance of thirty yards. This new idea of having the spears placed in the ground proved too much for the competitors. There was a decided improvement in the jumping competition. In the Pony Handicap Scurry, which was quite a new idea to handicap ponies by distances, with the exception of the winner who started his scratch, and won comfortably, the rest were brought together very well. The following were the details :—

I. EVENT.—TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS.

Spears to be placed head downwards in the ground; competitors to take spear out of ground at a gallop and take peg. Pegs will be placed thirty yards from the spears.

Mr Pelle	1
Mr Keddie	2
Mr Symes	3

II. EVENT.—JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

Mr Mair	1
Mr De Saone	2
Mr Rome	3

Also competed: Mr. McCausland's Aristocrat; Mr. Fischer's Pierceye; and Mr. Keddie's ch a.

III. EVENT—THE CHATTY CHASE.

The competitors had to ride over a burdle to the trees, where a number of chatties were placed on the ground. Competitors had to pick up chatties with a stick without dismounting and return with it over a hurdle. Two chatties were provided for each competitor, but if he broke them both before passing the winning post he was disqualified. Any competitor might break another competitor's chatty when on his stick, but not before, and he could also break the chatty with his stick. Sticks will be provided :—

Mr Talbot	1
Mr Pelle	2
Mr Mair	3

Also competed: Messrs. De Saone, Rome, Keddie, Symes, Montmorency, and Stranger.

IV. EVENT—BUCKET AND BALL.—LADIES' NOMINATIONS.

Competitors started with one polo ball, which he had to place in the first bucket at a gallop; the second polo ball had to be thrown to him by nominator and placed in second bucket. Nominator will stand about 25 yards from each of the buckets :—

Miss Nigel Jones nominated Mr Ellison	1
Mrs Nigel Jones nominated Mr Talbot	2
Mrs Leask nominated Mr De Saone	3
Mrs Pelle nominated Mr Pelle	0
Miss Mills nominated Mr Montmorency	0
Miss Reid nominated Mr Warden	0

V EVENT—PONY HANDICAP SCURRY.

About ¾ mile; catch-weight.

Mr F Talbot's b a p Cheese, Scratch, Owner	1
Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Glassymoth, 20 yds, Mr Stranger	2
Mr W C Smyes' ch a p Macassar, 15 yds, Owner	3
Also ran :—	
Mr B J B Stephens' g a p Merbhani, 30 yds, Mr Hudson	0
Mr E Yeo's blk w p Blackberry, 25 yds, Mr Bruce	0
Mr G McCausland's w a p Watchful William, 15 yds, Mr Hicks	0
Mr T DeMontmorency's g a p Tarcffi, 25 yds, Owner	0
Mr G Prior de Saone's g a gal Silpshod, 45 yds, Owner	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ROWING AT BANDORA.

THE following were rowed off yesterday :—

Fours, 1st Round.

Gymkhana vs H M's Magdala.

Haigh Brown	bow	Bowden	bow
Froom	2	Kuniakan	2
Jeffery	3	Walker	3
Barham	stroke	Bernard	stroke
John	cox	Bisset Smith	cox

Barham took the lead at the start, but Bernard rowed up to him, and both boats raced together till nearing home. Barham quickened, and the Gymkhana crew won by a little over a length. A foul was claimed by the losing boat, but was disallowed.

Single Sculls, 2nd Round.

Beaumont beat Economo.

Won by about a length.

The races for to-morrow are :—

Fours, 1st Round.

Pali Hill vs Cumballa Hill Stiff'uns.

Double Sculls, 2nd Round.

Pollard and Croft	vs	Orman and Fischer.
Boulton and Booth	vs	Bernard and Walker.

CRICKET.

THE BANDORA JUBILEE C. C. VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THE match was played between the Bandora Jubilee Cricket Club and the Islam Gymkhana, on Sunday last, on the Islam Gymkhana ground. The following is the score :—

THE BANDORA JUBILEE C. C.

	First Innings.	Second Innings.
A D Mavji	3	12
J P Driver	6	0
D R Kapadia	0	14
A N Kharivala	4	4
D R Driver	8	0
M P Bharucha	0	16
B Meherjibhoy	26	14
J B Kolah	3	1
D R Karanjia, not out	6	not out 1
S F Wadia, not out	0	0
J S Daroowala	5	3
Extras	7	8
Total	68	73

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	First Innings.	Second Innings.
Ibrahim Rahimtula	12	1
Ali N Tyabji	17	19
Abba	1	0
Nazir Baig	35	37
Hadi, c Tyabji	5	1
Sheri, c Tyabji	0	0
Ismail Ahmedji	0	0
M M Ali	2	5
Sheikh Husen	0	not out 0
Casamji, not out	0	0
Mahamed Arabi	2	1
Extras	6	15
Total	80	70

GAGRAT'S TEAM VS. POONA HINDUS.

A match was played on Sunday, on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, between Gagrat's team and the Poona Hindus. The Poona Hindus gained a hard fought victory over their opponents, the strongest Parsee combination in Bombay. Daruwala, for the Gagrat's team played a very useful 29. For the Hindus Divekar, Bapat, Saraf, and Baloo played excellent, scoring 10, 25, 22, and 17, respectively. Saraf's play was most attractive. Thanks to the bowling of Baloo, who gained this victory for the Hindus without being assisted by his usual colleague, Mr. Bhide, in whose absence the Poona Hindus were deprived of one of their best bowlers and batsmen Gagrat played excellent in the second innings, carrying his bat for 49. The Hindu fielding was if not superior, at least equal to any best fielding in Bombay. Appended are the scores :—

GAGRAT'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gazdar, b Baloo	5	b Baloo	18
Kapadia, run out	0	b Vaidya	9
Daruwala, b Baloo	29	did not bat.	
Gagrat, c Saraf, b Baloo	5	not out	49
Raja, l-b-w Baloo	5	b Vaidya	2
Stephens, b Baloo	4	c Baloo, b Vaidya	4
Dubash, b Baloo	2	c Paranjpe, b Vaidya	8
Writer, l-b-w Baloo	4	run out	7
Reporter, b Baloo	0	b Baloo	3
Walshe, c Baloo, b Vaidya	1	b Baloo	3
Bharucha, not out	0	c Eranna, b Baloo	5
Extras	1	Extras	7
Total	60	Total for 9 wkts	115

POONA HINDUS.

Divekar, c and b Baharucha	10
Paranjpe, l-b-w Writer	1
Narsoo, b Writer	5
Bapat, c Gagrat, b Writer	25
Saraf, b Bharucha	22
Eranna, c Reporter, b Bharucha	3
Modak, b Bharucha	4
Sir Desai, not out	2
Deshpande, c Daruwala, b Writer	0
Baloo, c Daruwala, b Writer	17
Vaidya, c Stephens, b Writer	0
Extras	8
Total	98

The following members have been selected to represent the Parsee Gymkhana in to-day's (Thursday's) match with the Poona Hindus. Play to commence at 10 a.m., on the Parsee Gymkhana Ground :—Messrs. B. B. Spencer (captian); R. D. Cooper; D. D. Kanga; D. F. Dubash; R. E. Mody; A. H. Mehta; K. M. Mistry; B. M. Billimoria; E. N. Davur; N. B. Saklatwalla; and B. C. Dadysett. Reserves :—R. D. Ayrton; K. E. Sanjana; and J. M. Dastur.

P. AND O. ARRANGEMENTS.

WITH a view of providing extra facilities for homeward bound passengers disembarking at Plymouth, the P. and O. Company have arranged with the Great Western Railway Company that, whenever passengers are landed at Plymouth from the Ocean steamers too late for them to proceed by the night mail, leaving Plymouth at 8-10 p.m., or before 7 a.m., or at any time on Sundays or Sunday nights, a special train shall be run from Plymouth to London for the conveyance of passengers and mails, irrespective of the number of passengers landed.

It is arranged also, that whenever more passengers are landed during the day time than can be conveniently accommodated by either of the regular express trains from Plymouth to London, a special train will always be run for their accommodation.

The Great Western Railway Company has been building some new and improved carriages of the corridor type, fitted with all modern improvements, e., lavatory accommodation for each class, specially for the accommodation of passengers landing at Plymouth; and the special trains they are now running from Plymouth to London perform the journey in from five to five and a-half hours.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Home will re-open on the 16th of this month. The average number of convalescents who have availed themselves of its advantages amount to 180 in each season since 1892. Though intended principally for patients from St. George's Hospital in Bombay, and the Sassoon Hospital in Poona, there is generally accommodation available for convalescents from any part of the Presidency, and the committee are anxious that the benefits of the Home should be more largely availed of than has yet been the case. They would remind medical officers, ministers, and employers of European labour, of the advantages, to convalescents of a change to Khandalla not only on account of the climate, the charm of the surroundings, but also the care and attention paid to the patients by the Lady Superintendent to whom so much of the success of the Home is due. Applications for admission will meet with a ready response from the Physician in charge of St. George's Hospital, whenever there is room, but a medical certificate should be sent at the same time, stating the case is a suitable one for the Home. The committee have determined to grant to each subscriber of every fifty rupees to the Fund, two free tickets for their nominees, granting free admission to the general wards for fourteen days. The most gratifying assurances have been received of the benefits the Home has already bestowed, and the committee hope that still greater use may be made of the sanitarium by convalescents from all parts of the Presidency. Further particulars may be obtained from the Lady Superintendent, who will be happy to answer all enquires.

FIRE CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE.

THE following General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated August 27th, has been published :—

The Commander-in-Chief directs attention to be drawn to the necessity for more accuracy and uniformity in reports on drill, manœuvre and field firing under the heading of "Fire Control and Discipline." General Officers and others when reporting on the efficiency of troops in fire control and discipline, should bear in mind that proper fire control by unit commanders implies that—

(a) The object to be fired at is indicated by the unit commander.

(b) The distance is named.

(c) The unit commander sees that the men adjust their sights for the distance.

(d) Sufficient time is given in volley firing to enable the men to aim.

Fire discipline implies that—

(a) The men correctly adjust their sights.

(b) In the case of volley firing proper aim is taken and the rifles are discharged simultaneously on the order to fire of the unit commander.

(c) In the case of indepent fire, the fire is deliberate and aimed, sight adjusted for the distance.

(d) The firing is "immediately" stopped on the whistle being sounded.

If any one of these conditions is neglected, fire control and discipline cannot be considered, and should not be reported as satisfactory.

To report "that fire discipline is good but the sights were not adjusted, or that aim was not taken" is a contradiction which not infrequently occurs in reports.

Umpires at manœuvres should pay special attention to this subject, and should, before placing troops out of action, ascertain from other umpires whether the fire discipline of the opposing troops, as observed by them, justifies this step.

ON A RECENT JUDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please permit me to point out that your remarks on the suit against the Oriental Insurance Company are based on a misconception of the real issues between the parties, arising out of a disregard of the company's Articles of Association. These articles clearly and definitely fix the proportions of the triennially ascertained profits payable to the shareholders and policy-holders. The sums to which the policy-holders or their heirs are entitled under their polices, which you deem to have been the subject of the suit, had really nothing whatever to do with it. The real contention was as to the payment to the shareholders and policy-holders of their respective proportions of the profits as fixed by the articles, and the gist of the plaintiffs' complaint was that large over-payments had improperly been made to shareholders, and the policy-holders had been thereby damnified. "And, what is the result?" It has been conclusively proved, and indeed has now been admitted by the directors themselves, that while the shareholders have been paid as much as Rs. 117,398 in "excess" of their proper share of profits, the policy-holders have received Rs. 12,358 "less" than their just proportion, and futher that not only the whole of the Reserve Fund, amounting to Rs. 110,000, has been swept away in the over-payment to shareholders, and that too quite unknown to the directors, the manager, and the actuary in England, but that Rs. 7,358 of the policy-holders' money have also gone into the shareholders' pockets. One would imagine that this discovery alone, and especially the admission extorted from the directors of the under-payment of Rs. 12,358 to policy-holders, after their repeated and confident assertions, that no one had been the worse by a single rupee by what had happened, was sufficient justification of the suit and the agitation which preceded it. You are equally in error in assuming that any demand of the policy-holders to share in the Reserve Fund was a subject of the suit, though it seems necessary to point out that payment of bonuses to policy-holders is one of the purposes to which the Reserve Fund is directed to be applied by the articles, and yet the policy-holders have not been paid a single rupee out of the fund. The High Court did not grant the injunction, simply because counsel for the directors urged that such injunction would injure the company, and that the directors were men of substance, quite able to refund any improper payments of dividends. The comments made by the learned judge as to the "delusion" under which the actuary, manager, and directors laboured till the last moment as to the reserve fund being intact, while it had long since disappeared and "merabile dictu" without their even being aware of the disappearance, and as to the extraordinary fact of their not being aware, or caring to inquire, from what funds the overpayments of dividends were being made, speak for themselves. The myth of a "technical error" in the omission to debit the over-payments of dividend to any particular account has now been sufficiently exploded, and it has been admitted that this "technical error," which, but for our opposition, would never have been detected, has resulted, not only in the handsome present to shareholders of Rs. 1,17,398, but in depriving the policy-holders of Rs. 12,398. The justification for payment of large dividends based on the supposed necessity of keeping up the company's credit and prestige, which was seriously put forward by the Board through their chairman in one of his affidavits, was rightly characterised by the learned judge as the most extraordinary that had ever been put forth in a court of law. It goes without saying that, if the policy-holders had been apprised of the real facts, and especially of the ever-payments to the shareholders and under-payments to themselves, they would never have assented to the resolutions for payments of such dividends, on which the directors so much relied. But with these and other important matters which the suit has brought to light, I shall not deal.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 5. DWARKA A. DHARAMSEY.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR SMITH, 22nd Bombay Infantry, retires from the service.

LEAVE of absence is granted to Surgeon Major H. J. Wyatt, A.M.S. from 12th September 1896 to 3rd October 1896 inclusive.

SANCTION has been accorded to a revised project for the construction of an Institute for British Infantry at Shwebo at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,350.

As no siding has yet been erected at Asansol sanction has been accorded to the use of the Mudhopore rest camps during the ensuing trooping season.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant C. A. R. Hutchinson, Royal Irish Regiment, to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

THE following appointments have been made :—10th Bombay Infantry.—Major W. S. Birdwood 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant. 4th Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant Fraser, Squadron officer, to be Adjutant.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty :—Colonel Fletcher, Ordnance Department; Major Powell, 2-1st Gurkhas, and E. M. Nedham, civil employ; Captains Younghusband, Imperial Service Cavalry, H. Wright, Royal Engineers, and Swiney, 9th Gurkhas. Lieutenants Baldock, Merwara Battalion, and Owen-Lewis, 14th Bombay Infantry. Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Russell, Indian Medical Service.

THE following are granted extensions of leave in England :—Surgeon-Colonel Bowman and Major Drury, 30th Bombay Infantry, six months. Lieutenant-Colonel Keary, 31st Madras Infantry, one month. Major Swiney, 2nd Punjab Infantry, and Captain Baker, 2nd Bombay Infantry, two months. Lieutenants Flirth, 27th Madras Infantry, four months, and Watson, 31st Punjab Infantry, and Southey, 7th Bombay Cavalry, three months.

THE transport authorised for Burma under Appendix 37, A. R., I., Volume V., being in excess of present actual requirements which are estimated at 8,242 maunds, the maintenance in lieu thereof of the following complement has received the sanction of the Government of India :— 50 elephants, at 10 maunds each, 500 maunds; 2,831 mules, at 2 maunds each, 5,052; 416 draught bullocks, and 208 carts at 10 maunds per cart with a pair of bullocks, 2,080: total 8,242. 100 carts in reserve.

CHARGES AGAINST THE MEMON MERCHANT.

MR. BHAISHANKER, solicitor, yesterday appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub, and applied for a postponement of the hearing of the charge preferred against his client, of cheating in respect of Rs. 12,000. The magistrate did not wish to go on granting postponements, but Mr. Bhaishanker explained that his client was still suffering from bad health. Next Wednesday being fixed for the hearing of the charge against his client, preferred by the French Bank, and as accused would be produced before the court with his medical attendant, Dr. Sydney Smith, the solicitor submitted that the present charge could also go into that day. The medical gentleman, under whose treatment Janni Sett had been kept, was of opinion that it would take ten or fifteen days for his client to recover and be able to come out. An application on the same ground would be made to the Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, to allow interrogatories to be framed, which might be answered by the insolvent (accused) at his residence. The insolvency matter would occupy a week or more, and if the present charge was one of summons, he (Mr. Bhaishanker) could leave gone on with the case, even in the absence of his client; but in being a warrant case he could not do it. Mr. Moos, solicitor for the prosecution, did not object to the postponement if it was a peremptory one. The case was allowed to stand over until the 16th instant.

The charge of cheating Haji Abdula Haji Satar in respect of hundies to the extent of Rs. 75,000, which was fixed to come off before Mr. Dastur, also stands over until the 25th instant, Mr. Bhaishanker making an application on the same ground, and the prosecution consenting to such postponement.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

THE SENIOR RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP

CALCUTTA F. C. VS BLACK WATCH F. C.

NOTWITHSTANDING the threatening aspect of the weather, an immense crowd turned out on Saturday evening on the Black Watch ground to witness the first meeting of these teams this year for the Rugby Union Challenge Cup. The ground was in good condition for play, and the spectators fully expected to see a good match. The play throughout was one-sided and allows of very little description, as it was a continual bombardment of the Black Watch goal. Calcutta kicked off and opened the attack by a series of scrimmages. The three-quarter backs all defended well. Wood and Slater especially so, and no fault could be found with the combined manner of Calcutta's play. Wood in the first half secured two tries in rapid succession. The display of the Black Watch was very disappointing, although in the second half Bomswetch, Michael, and Aratoon stopped some dangerous rushes. The passing of Calcutta too was much admired, and soon after play was resumed, Wood secured the first goal for his side. The Black Watch put on a spurt and through Neame claimed a try, which was disallowed. Wood again came to the front and secured a penalty goal for Calcutta. There being no time for a further effort, the game concluded in a well won victory for the victors by a goal, a penalty goal and two tries to "nil." The following were the sides :—

Calcutta :—Back, Newton; Three-quarter Backs, Wood, Slater, and Ducatt; Half-backs, Bartholomew and Watson; Forwards, Macpherson, Nicholls, Dods, Baker, Low, Lomax, Turton, and Simpson.

Black Watch :—Back, Corbet; Three-quarter Backs Bomswetch, Annandale, Michael, and Aratoon; Half-backs, Whiteside and Grief; Forwards, Thorpe, Heberlet, Codd, Cunliffe, Sanderson, Neame, Harcourt, and Waklin.

RUGBY 2ND ROUND CUP TIE.

CASUALS VS. CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The second round for the Cup Tie between the above teams was played off on the Calcutta ground on Saturday evening in the presence of a large assembly of spectators. Catell played a sterling game, and it was his untiring energy and good kicking that secured the game, by two goals, for the City and Suburban.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Scott, Major, Ms and Bo, D A A G, B A Schools, on inspection duty, from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 9.

Gibbs, Major, Punjab, 31st P I, on leave.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Scott, Major, Ms and Bo, D A A G B A Schools, on inspection duty, to Poona.

Brackenbury, Major Bo, 22nd Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

Beuchamp, Major, Bo, 22nd Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th September, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m. to-day.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A concert will be given in the Town Hall on Friday the 11th instant at 8.15 p.m. Tickets will be issued to members of the Corps admitting themselves and one lady on application to Messrs. Rose and Co. free. Other tickets Re. 1 each.

Members are requested to wear Mess Dress, Officers Mess Dress, white.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th September, 1896.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be Tent-pegging at the Cooperage on Saturday the 12th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th September, at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following :—

Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. R. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sullivan's Buildings Grant Road-Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Masagon.
Cadet E. A. Fern, 39 Hornby Road, Fort.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.

Members Re. 1; Members of the Corps Rs. 2; and others Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.

Members Rs. 2; Members of the Corps Rs. 3; and others Rs. 4 to include one lady.

Extra lady Re. 1.

Light refreshments will be provided.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 29th August 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. B. Boyd, Indian Medical Service, of Colaba, Bombay, for an improved warning-bell or alarm for vehicles.

Gabriel Schroder, modeller and Simon Cohen, merchant, both of Dusseldrof, Germany, for a universal fastening appliance for clothes, shoes and gloves.

David Declmus Coath, civil engineer, Rangoon, Burma, for improvements in rack saw benches for cutting timber.

George Johnston, engineer, of 55, Eastbourne-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in automatic central buffers and couplings.

Pennington Motor Foreign Patents Syndicate, Limited, of 5 and 6, Great Winchester-street, London, for improvements in explosion engines.

Pennington Motor Foreign Patents Syndicate, Limited, of 5 and 6, Great Winchester street, London, for improvement in gas and like engines and in the method of mixing and volatilizing the gases in the same.

Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, residing at Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency, for a hinged self-closing bib cock from which a person can fill a "lota" or take a drink by using one hand only.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Alfred Francis Bilderbeck Gomess, chemist, of 24, Alfred place, West, south Kensington, in the county of London, for an improved process for the treatment of textile vegetable fibres, more especially applicable to those of the Urtica family. (Specification filed 20th August 1896.)

Eugene Lazard, mechanic, of Arlon, in the Kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in or connected with sporting and military guns. (Specification filed 21st August 1896.)

John McLeod Murphy, hatter, William James Dixon, salesman, and Albert Francis Pierce, clergyman, of 71, River-street, Danbury, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, for combination electric street and other railway system. (Specification filed 21st August 1896.)

Emil Rohrbeck, engineer, of 27, Kleinbeerenstrasse, Berlin, for improved methods of gasifying and increasing the heating power of the gases of easily inflammable liquids. (Specification filed 24th August 1896.)

Charles Thompson, maltster, of Bridge End road, Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, for improvements in meansor apparatus for conveying substances such as grain, min-rals and the like. (Specification filed 20th August 1896.)

Hugh Dixson, trading as Hugh Dixson & Sons, tobacco manufacturers, of Park and Elizabeth streets, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in and relating to stoppering devices to prevent the refilling of bottles. (Specification filed 20th August 1896.)

Peter Brentini, soap powder manufacturer, of 5, Windermere Vilias, Earlsfield, London, for new or improved process and apparatus for the manufacture of gas for lighting and heating purposes. (Specification filed 20th August 1896.)

John French Golding, engineer, of 400, Twenty-Sixth street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in machines for manufacturing open or reticulated metal work. (Specification filed 24th August 1896.)

John French Golding, engineer, of 400, Twenty-Sixth street, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, for an improved method of manufacturing open or reticulated metal work. (Specification filed 24th August 1896.)

Spencer Fullerton Baird Biddle, manager of the Little Horn Coal Company of Graham, Custer county, Montana, United States of America, for improvements in military or other tents. (Specification filed 21st August 1896.)

Jacob Atherton, electrical engineer, of Mayfield, Huyton, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in or appertaining to treating frozen carcases or the like. (Specification filed 21st August 1896.)

Henry Grosselin, engineer, of 16, rue Drouot, Paris, for improvements in gig mills or raising machines. (Specification filed 21st August 1896.)

Harry Dain Hinks, lamp manufacturer, and managing director of James Hinks & Son, Limited, Birmingham, for improvements in tubular or hurricane lanterns. (Specification filed 21st August 1896.)

John Carnrick, manufacturing chemist, of 124 and 126, South Fifth Avenue, in the city, county and State of New York, for a digestive compound. (Specification filed 21st August 1896.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea leaf rolling machines. (Specification filed 20th August 1896.)

The undermentioned design has been registered :—

William Heath Phelps, tailor, 15, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, for a cycling scarf.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

James Yate Johnson, gentleman, of 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in graphophones or instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds. (From 27th August 1896 to 26th August 1897.)

John Evelyn Liardet, gentleman, of 37, Russell-road, Kensington, London, for improvements in water motors. (From 29th August 1896 to 28th August 1897.)

Philip Diehl and Willian Brandt, mechanical engineers, of Elizabeth, State of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in sewing machine shuttles and parts connected therewith. (From 5th October 1896 to 4th October 1897.)

Michel John Paul, gentleman, of 18, Montague place, Russell square, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in discharging coal and similar cargo from lighters to ships or wharves. (From 1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897.)

Henry Lewis Doulton, potter, of the Albert embankment, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, for improved sanitary appliances in connection with public and private latrines adapted to the use of the natives of India. (From 9th October 1896 to 8th October 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

Illius Augustus Timmin's invention for improvements in the lighting of railway trains by electricity. (Specification filed 27th May 1892.)

William Hooker's invention for an improved hydro-carbon gas burner. (Specification filed 26th May 1892.)

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMB

WRITERS AND READERS.

MARK TWAIN, in his retirement in Surrey, has been crushed by the sad news of the death of his eldest daughter. Miss Clemens died on Tuesday (Aug. 18,) at the family home at Hartford, Connecticut, the illness being a brief attack of brain fever. At the end of the previous week the patient's condition was not regarded as serious, and on Saturday the 15th ult. Mrs. Clemens sailed for America, hoping to take her daughter to England for a stay of some months. Only when she lands on the other side will she hear of the death of Miss Clemens, who was a very winsome and intellectual girl of twenty-four. Mr. Clemens has an army of admirers and friends in England and very sincere sympathy will be felt for him.

An extremely interesting portfolio of portraits by Mr. Rudolf Lehmann, the well-known portrait painter, is shortly to be published. It will be edited, with an introduction and short biographical notes, by Mr. H. C. Marillier; and Messrs. Bell, jointly with the Swan Electric Engraving Company, are the publishers. The collection comprises a long series of portraits of notable men and women who have sat to Mr. Lehman. Indeed it represents the largest and in all probability the only sustained effort ever made by a portrait painter to capture the fugitive features of all the most famous men and women of his day. With a very few exceptions, the portraits, which will all have the autographs of the sitters, have never been reproduced.

The very appropriate title "Men and Women of the Century" has been selected for Mr. Lehmann's portfolio, of which only 500 copies, at £3 3s. each, will be issued. These practically represent every domain of our life during the full half-century that the artist's busy pencil has been at work. The Prince of Wales, the late Emperor Frederick, Pope Pius IX., Charles Dickens, and Mr. Gladstone merely indicate what a distinguished group his sitters make. Others have been Cardinal Manning, the two Brownings, Tennyson, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Lamartine, Dr. Joachim, Chopin, Motley, Wilkie Collins, Lord Houghton, Lord Russell of Killowen, and Sir John Millais. The portrait of the Prince of Wales was painted in 1862, before his marriage, that of Sir John Millais six years later, and that of Chopin as far back as 1847. Mr. Lehmann's exquisite pencil sketches of these people have been famous in art and society circles for many years. It is hoped that he will bequeath them to the nation.

Mr. Augustine Birrell has finished an introduction of thirty pages for the edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson which Messrs. Archibold Constable are to publish. Some little time ago Mr. Birrell delivered a very sparkling address on Johnson, and it was probably as a result of it that he came to undertake the present effort. The essay, according to those who have seen it, is likely to give distinction to the edition, which, by the by, will be in six volumes.

Stevenson's "Songs of Travel," which so far have only appeared in the Edinburgh edition, will be published in a dainty volume by Messrs. Chatto early this month. Mr. Sidney Colvin contributes a preface, in which he tells us that the verses were written at various times and places, principally after Stevenson's final departure from England in 1887. Shortly before his death Stevenson sent them home for publication, and the arrangement now is that they shall eventually form part of "Underwoods."

Mr. Austin Dobson has written a poem, called "An Epistle to a Friend," for prologue to his new group of Eighteenth Century "Vignettes." He remarks that there is little to say with regard to this third series of vignettes, that has not been said with regard to its predecessors. As before, the papers treat exclusively of eighteenth century themes, and, as before, they are, with one exception, reprinted from periodicals. The exception is an essay on Matthew Prior, which appeared in the Parchment Library.

There is some likelihood that a French biography of Cardinal Manning, written recently by M. F. de Pressense, may be translated into English. M. de Pressense, who belongs to an old French Protestant family, had a very high admiration of Manning. His memoir consists of two long articles which appeared in the first instance in a leading Paris review. The initial part deals with Manning up to the time he joined the Roman Catholic Church, the second part with him afterwards. Later, M. de Pressense wrote a long introduction to Purcell's biography of the Cardinal, a work which had appeared in the meantime.

Dr. Parker is dedicating his forthcoming book Might Have Been to Sir Wemyss Reid. The volume is a series of life notes, but these are cast in the particular mould of the "might have been." "In all my efforts," says Dr. Parker, "I have been moved by an overmastering wish that Providence had permitted us to take a trial trip over our life course before we had begun it in solemn and final deeds." Accordingly, he adds, "I have in this book looked at life as it might have been," and that has necessitated the invention by him of a process of thought which he calls the Dreamogarph. Messrs. Chatto will publish the book early in October.

Amid his more serious literary occupations Mr. Gladstone has been reading the English translation of M. Felix Gras' historical novel, The Reds of the Midi. No doubt it occupied him some evening in the general library at Hawarden between dinner time and his hour for retiring. He has written to Mr. Heinemann, the publisher of the volume, saying that he read it with great and sustained interest, and praising the skill with which it is written. Such works, he remarks, if faithfully executed, throw more light than many so-called histories on the true roots and causes of the Revolution, which are so widely and gravely misunderstood. This is an interesting deliverance on the historical novel generally.

Mr. William Le Queux has just completed a new African romance called The Great White Queen, which will be issued in October by Messrs. F. V. White and Co. in London, and by the Frederick A. Stokes Company in New York. It deals with a curious tradition current among the natives on the Ivory Coast, and we understand that treasure, treason, and a remarkable form of worship figure largely in the narrative.

Mr. Walter Hamilton, chairman of the council of the Ex-Libris Society, has just completed a new and enlarged edition of French Book Plates, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. George Bell and Sons. The first edition has been for long out of print, and the aim of the work is to form a handbook for collectors of ex-libris which shall contain full information concerning the history of their origin and use in France.

A book on the art of Andrea Del Sarto, the old Italian master, is being prepared by Miss Henrietta Guinness. It will contain reproductions of his pictures in the public galleries of Europe, supplemented with many from private collections, and a large number of his studies and drawings. The compilation is limited to the reproduction of "accepted" masterpieces, and its primary object is to amass evidence. Many of Del Sarto's works have unfortunately perished, and for these copies of early engravings, or photographs from the copies of his followers, have been substituted. As Miss Guinness points out, it is perhaps only in Florence that Del Sarto's greatness can be fully appreciated.

Professor Saintsbury's new volume, "The Flourishing of Romance and the Rise of Allegory," is in Messrs. Blackwood's hands, and will be published early in October. The book, which deals with early lyric in France, Provence, and Italy, will be the first volume issued of Blackwood's Periods of European Literature Series, of which Professor Saintsbury is the general editor.

The hundredth volume of the well-known Scott Library, published by Mr. Walter Scott, is to appear early in the autumn. Naturally, an attempt has been made to provide a specially interesting volume, and the selection has fallen upon Renan's "Poetry of the Celtic Races" and other essays by him. The papers have been translated from the French by Mr. W. G. Hutchinson, who provides an introduction and notes. Some of Renan's subjects are "Islamism and Science," "Intolerance in Scepticism," Marcus Aurelius, and Spinoza. In another essay he asks, "What is a Nation?" and in still another bids "Farewell to Tourguenef," the great Russian novelist.

Dean Farrar's new work is in the press. "The Bible What it is, and What it is not," to quote its title, has long been in preparation. It will perhaps be found to be the most important book yet written by the Dean of Canterbury. Dr. Farrar says that while supporting the unique grandeur and inestimable value of the Scriptures, he must point out "the dangerous errors which have sprung from their misrepresentation and from humanly invented theories as to the nature of their inspiration." The work will be published by Messrs. Longmans.

Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Co. tell us that Dr. Traill's book on Lord Cromer will be published by them either at the end of this year or in January. It will appear at an interesting time if the prophets are right, after the Capture of Dongola, and when the Conquerors, and their superiors at home, are asking themselves what next. For it can hardly be supposed that even under the most favourable circumstances they could retake Khartoum by the beginning of the new year. Dr. Traill's own views of this Egyptian enterprise, and of Lord Cromer's policy, are indicated clearly enough in his recent attractive book on his holiday trips up the Nile. A nice free and easy way for the 'civilizing Briton from Alexandria through the Khalifa's territories to the Cape' is Dr. Traill's notion of the rightness of things. Once upon a time, in camp in the Soudan, we listened with amused interest to Colonel Burnaby, as he declared, in his jovial, off-hand, rattling way, that he could do it with "three hundred British gamekeepers and a few sacks of small shot."

NOTICES.

DISINFECT. WITH

"Sanitas" is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
"Sanitas" now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
"Sanitas" has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to

BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Stores throughout India.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

very efficacious for Horses in my Reg^t.
LIEUT. COL. BLUMENTHAL
2nd Dragoon Regt.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

PETER MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

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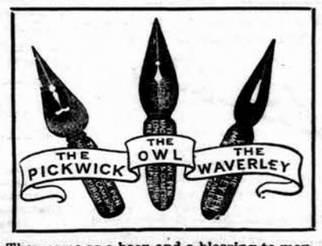

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
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SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12627, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

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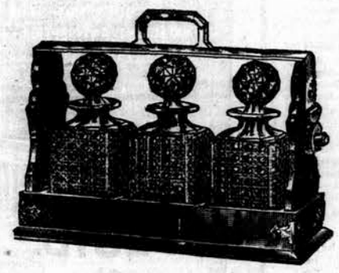

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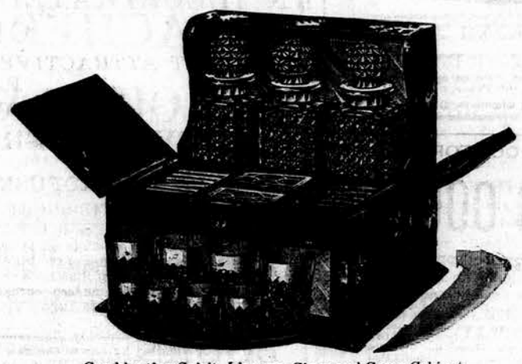

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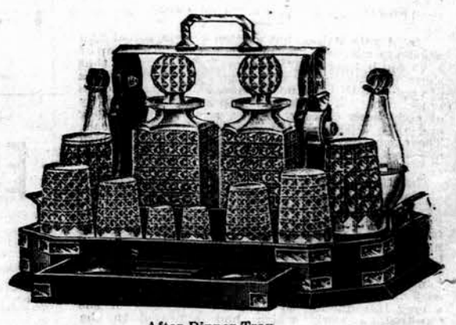

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